

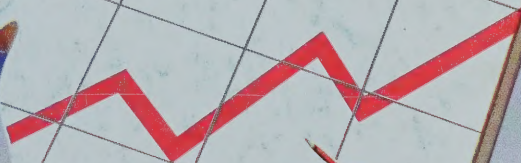
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Graphs of Growth



PREPARED BY
ALBERTA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, CANADA



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THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS MAY BE MADE TO TABLES ON PAGES SHOWN:

Page 2:	NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION						
1952	481,649	45.5	203,892	19.2	373,843	35.3	1,059,384
1953	418,053	35.7	261,401	22.3	491,040	42.0	1,170,494

Page 4:	AGRICULTURE						
1953	553,619	253,564	300,055	283,795	202,450	789	487,034
1954	435,577	240,066	195,511	175,094	212,499	1,266	388,859
1955	459,492	251,347	208,145	155,365	207,479	6,013	368,857

Page 6:	VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION						
1953	465,877,093	251,881,781	248,863,295	369,681,334	1,336,303,503		
1954	496,747,571	278,818,070	279,042,735	433,773,715	1,488,382,091		
1955	577,941,712	352,100,900	323,740,702	524,614,958	1,778,398,272		

Page 8:	Production & Sales of Natural Gas						
1953			113,960,664				73,789,293
1954			135,545,629				88,586,794
1955			168,808,357				108,997,565

Crude Oil Production, by Major Fields, Alberta							
1954	2,137,907	20,560,789	24,895,984	40,042,409	87,637,089	417,551,432	
1955	2,056,429	20,421,285	29,506,532	62,050,790	113,035,046	530,586,478	

Page 10:	Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Alberta					
1954 prelim.	32,686	95,990,000	343,528,000	226,942,000	570,470,000	

Page 12:	Per Capita Retail Trade, Alberta			
	1954	\$ 927	\$ 807	
	1955	966	843	

Gross Volume Retail Trade, Alberta			
	1954	\$ 963,630,000	
	1955	1,019,132,000	

THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

1954	132,770,621	219,205,000
1955	152,555,306	230,309,700

1953	1954	1955	1956
------	------	------	------

Value of Building Construction:	276,098,000	287,976,000	309,039,000	366,005,000
Value of Engineering Construction:	282,155,000	262,282,000	290,289,000	358,918,000
Total Value:	558,253,000	550,258,000	599,328,000	724,923,000
Average Number of Employees:	50,184	50,609	53,183	64,302
Salaries & Wages:	177,422,000	171,399,000	186,066,000	225,643,000
Cost of Materials:	264,628,000	247,360,000	267,469,000	323,675,000

Page 22:

Total KW Hrs. Generated, Alberta

1954	1,500,875,000
1955	1,738,868,000

Farms Served By Central Electric Stations, Alberta

1955	34,768
------	--------

Page 24:

SALARIES AND WAGES

1954	75.9	60.6	63.0	63.4	51.9	38.6	60.1
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Page 26:

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT MOVEMENTS

1954	3,768,144	225,556	2,086,387	55,104	- 311,150	5,824,041
1955	3,299,067	231,814	1,935,859	97,104	- 287,945	5,265,546

Railway Revenue Freight Loaded & Unloaded at Stations in Alberta

1955	11.3	6.1
------	------	-----

Page 28:

Public Finance, Government of Alberta

1955	197,765,462	171,374,138	39,900,000	91,599,797
1956 est.	177,441,515	179,963,072	43,000,000	88,500,000

Page 30:

Births, Deaths, Natural Increase and Total Increase in Population, Alberta

1954	33,593	7,520	26,073	11,000	37,000
1955	34,465	7,970	26,495	-	27,000

FOREWORD

This booklet has been prepared to interest officials of industrial and commercial firms in the possibilities of establishing manufacturing plants and commercial outlets in the Province of Alberta.

Graphically presented, it is easy to see at a glance the development which has taken place in the province, particularly since the end of the war.

The subjects chosen for presentation, as reference to the table of contents below will confirm, are those which reveal most readily the increasing volume of business in recent years, the assured basis of the economic structures of the province, and the development which has taken place in the primary and secondary industries. The statistical data used in the preparation of tables and graphs have been taken from Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications. The exceptions are the material used in the sections dealing with Petroleum and Natural Gas and Public Finance: in these cases the sources are provincial government administrative records.

ALBERTA BUREAU OF STATISTICS DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

HON. R. REIERSON
Minister

J.E. OBERHOLTZER
Deputy Minister

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NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Net production or "value added" is generally considered the most significant measure of production. The net value of production of an industry measures only the value added by that industry to total production. This measure is obtained by deducting the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process from the total value of output.

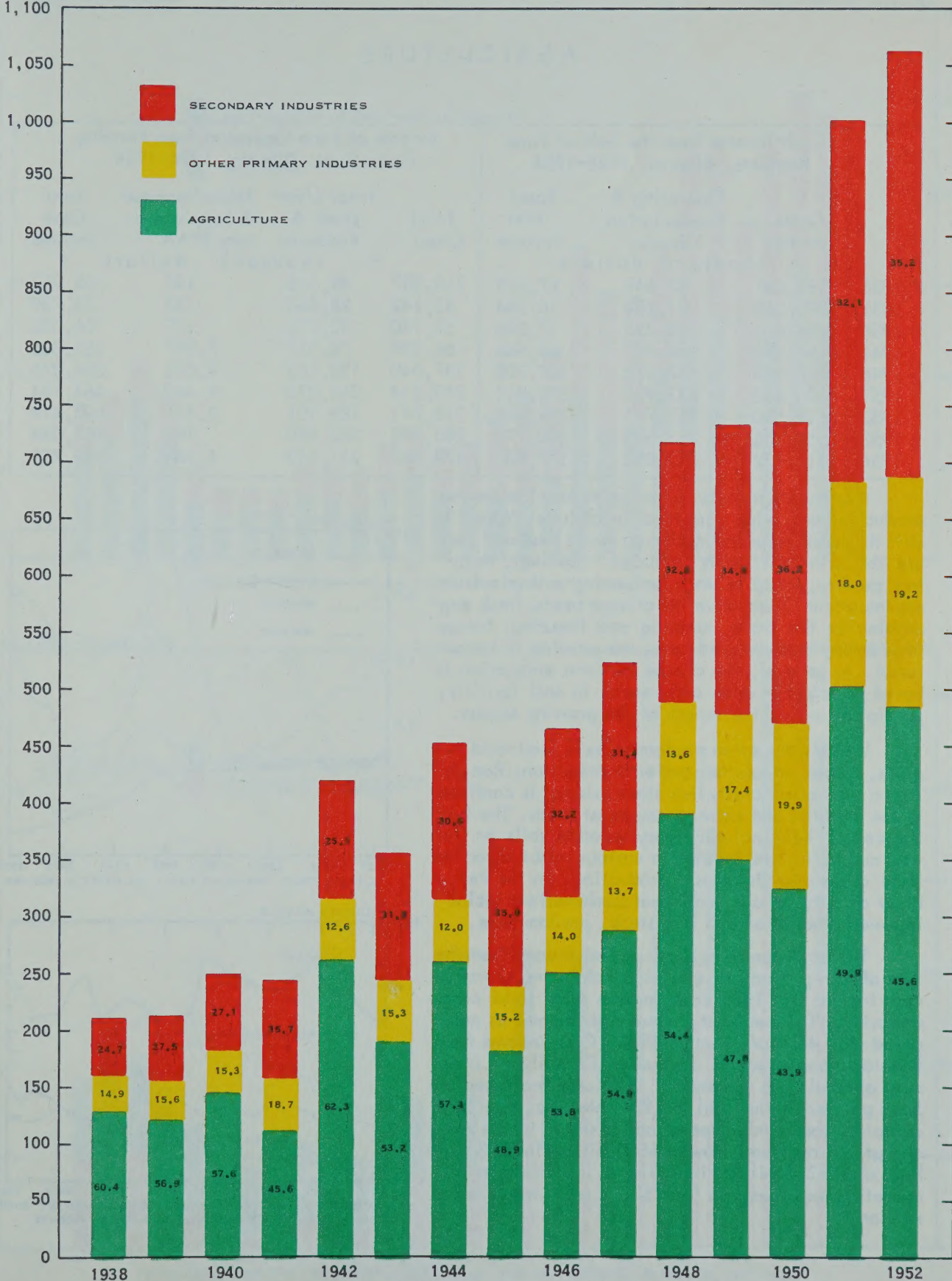
Agriculture, mining, fishing, trapping, lumbering, and the generation of electricity are primary industries; manufacturing and construction the secondary industries. Because of the historical importance of agriculture in the province its net value of production is shown separately on the graph.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE, OTHER PRIMARY INDUSTRIES, AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES ALBERTA, 1938-1952						
Agriculture		Other Primary Industries		Secondary Industries		Total
\$ '000	Per Cent of Total %	\$ '000	Per Cent of Total %	\$ '000	Per Cent of Total %	\$ '000
1938...126,420	60.4	31,143	14.9	51,756	24.7	209,319
1939...119,450	56.9	32,849	15.6	57,618	27.5	209,917
1940...141,879	57.6	37,715	15.3	66,747	27.1	246,341
1941...109,601	45.6	44,888	18.7	85,958	35.7	240,447
1942...259,749	62.3	52,538	12.6	104,480	25.1	416,767
1943...186,755	53.2	53,761	15.3	110,797	31.5	351,313
1944...258,301	57.4	54,075	12.0	137,416	30.6	449,792
1945...179,091	48.9	55,657	15.2	131,548	35.9	366,296
1946...248,804	53.8	64,862	14.0	148,735	32.2	462,401
1947...286,080	54.9	71,192	13.7	163,290	31.4	520,562
1948...389,090	54.4	97,629	13.6	229,124	32.0	715,843
1949...349,455	47.8	126,898	17.4	254,681	34.8	731,034
1950...322,320	43.9	145,935	19.9	265,893	36.2	734,148
1951...500,210	49.9	180,665	18.0	321,838	32.1	1,002,713
1952...483,108	45.6	203,892	19.2	373,843	35.2	1,060,843

On a per capita basis net value of production in Alberta rose from \$268 in 1938 to \$1,094 in 1952. Total net value of production rose from \$209.3 million in 1938 to \$1,060.8 million in 1952.

The trend has been for the proportionate net value of production of other industries to increase at the expense of agriculture over the period. Agriculture accounted for 60 per cent of the production of new wealth in 1938; for only 46 per cent in 1952. The section of the table on net value of production of the agricultural industry shows the violent year to year fluctuation in dollar values. This compares with a more "normal" and orderly growth of the other primary and secondary industries. Over the period 1938 to 1952, net value of mining (coal and petroleum mainly) production increased from 12 per cent to 16 per cent; and that of manufacturing and construction increased from 25 per cent to 35 per cent of the total.

HUNDREDS OF
MILLIONS
\$ 1,100



NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AGRICULTURE, OTHER PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES, ALBERTA, 1938-1952

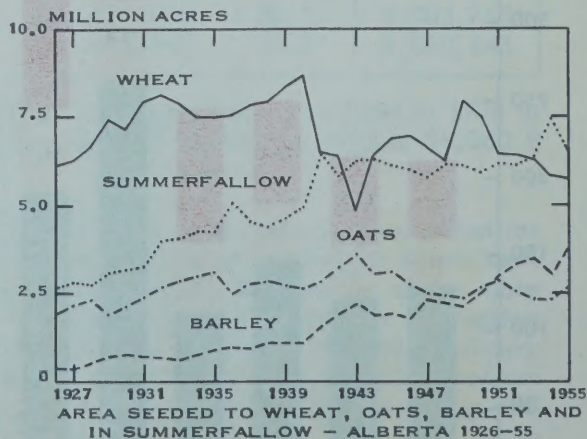
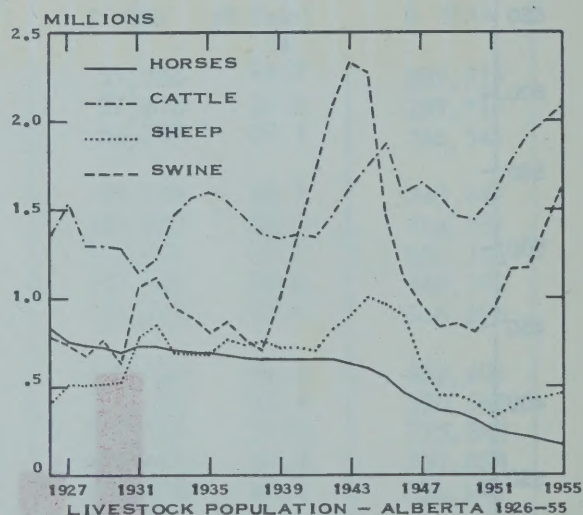
AGRICULTURE

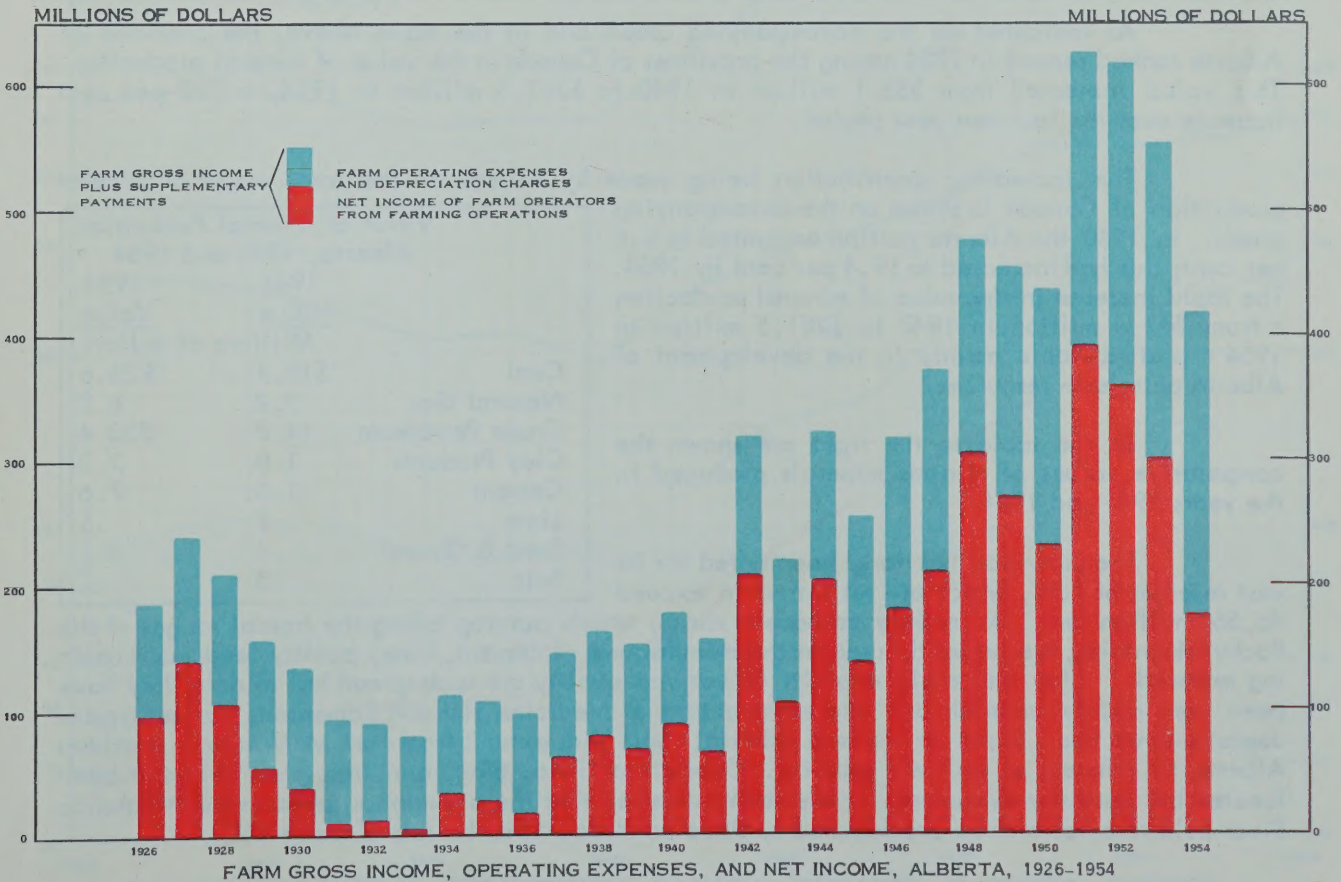
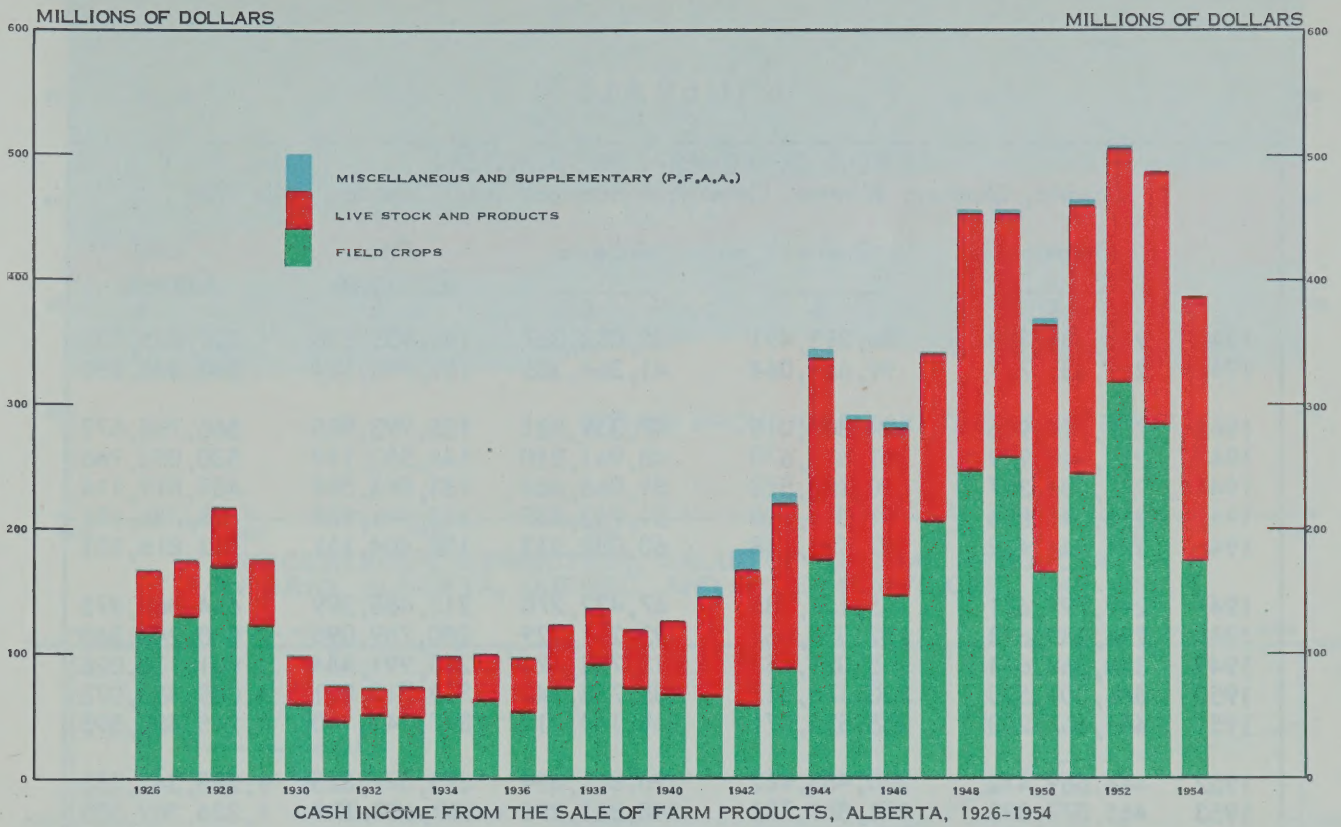
	Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, Alberta, 1926-1954			Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations, Alberta, 1926-1954			
	Gross Income	Operating & Depreciation Charges	Total Net Income	Total Crops	Total Live-stock & Products	Miscellaneous & Supplemen-tary PFAA	Total Cash Income
	- thousand dollars -			- thousand dollars -			-
1926	184,667	87,648	97,019	116,557	49,148	147	165,852
1931	91,568	81,284	10,284	45,142	28,464	133	73,739
1936	95,801	78,215	17,586	53,140	42,776	179	96,095
1941	154,873	88,407	66,466	66,289	78,617	7,899	152,805
1946	317,884	137,176	180,708	147,040	133,163	4,672	284,875
1951	626,383	233,969	392,414	243,514	216,210	4,460	464,184
1952	617,560	257,711	359,849	318,741	186,101	2,577	507,419
1953	554,336	253,563	300,773	283,795	202,450	789	487,034
1954	419,132	242,095	177,037	174,447	211,012	1,266	386,725

Alberta's agricultural resources provide for the production of a wide variety of food stuffs. Wheat is still the most important cash crop while beef and pork are the principal meats produced. However, dairying, poultry, sheep raising, fur farming and apiculture are important. The production of sugar beets, fresh vegetables for the trade, canning and freezing, forage crop seeds, mustard seed, etc., are growing in importance. In general, the choice of farm enterprises is based principally upon differences in soil fertility, precipitation and the length of the growing season.

Wheat production predominates in semi-arid regions, notably in southern and eastern sections. Ranching, a type of specialty live stock raising, is confined to the foothills and extreme southeast areas. The fertile central belt including grey wooded soils on the west and north, are devoted to various combinations of field crops and live stock production. In the Peace River country, wheat and wheat combinations including seed production and live stock, predominate.

The accompanying graph on cash income from the sale of farm products illustrates the changing source of cash income. In 1926 cash income from field crops comprised 70.2 per cent of total cash income as compared with 45.1 per cent in 1954. Cash income from livestock and products accounted for only 29.6 per cent of total cash income in 1926 and increased to 54.6 per cent of the total in 1954. Net income of farm operators from farming operations as shown by the second graph rose from a low of \$6.0 million in 1933 to a high of \$392.4 million in 1951. In the same period, operating expenses rose from \$72.7 million to \$234.0 million.





MINERALS

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION
Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Other Provinces and Total Canada, 1940-1954

	Ontario	Quebec	Alberta	Other Provinces	Total Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1940	261,483,349	86,313,491	35,092,337	146,935,858	529,825,035
1941	267,435,727	99,651,044	41,364,385	151,790,134	560,241,290
1942	259,114,946	104,300,010	47,359,831	155,993,885	566,768,672
1943	232,948,959	101,610,678	48,941,210	146,553,119	530,053,966
1944	210,706,307	90,182,553	51,066,662	133,863,592	485,819,114
1945	216,541,856	91,518,120	51,753,237	138,941,968	498,755,181
1946	191,544,429	92,785,148	60,082,513	158,404,161	502,816,251
1947	249,797,671	115,151,635	67,432,270	212,488,399	644,869,975
1948	294,239,673	152,038,867	93,211,229	280,759,096	820,248,865
1949	323,368,644	165,021,513	113,728,425	298,991,444	901,110,026
1950	366,801,525	220,176,517	135,758,940	322,713,091	1,045,450,073
1951	444,667,203	255,530,071	168,144,211	377,142,110	1,245,483,595
1952	444,669,412	270,483,962	196,811,654	373,377,325	1,285,342,353
1953	465,877,093	251,881,781	248,863,295	369,680,334	1,336,302,503
1954	484,992,796	275,140,830	281,461,638	412,601,196	1,454,196,460

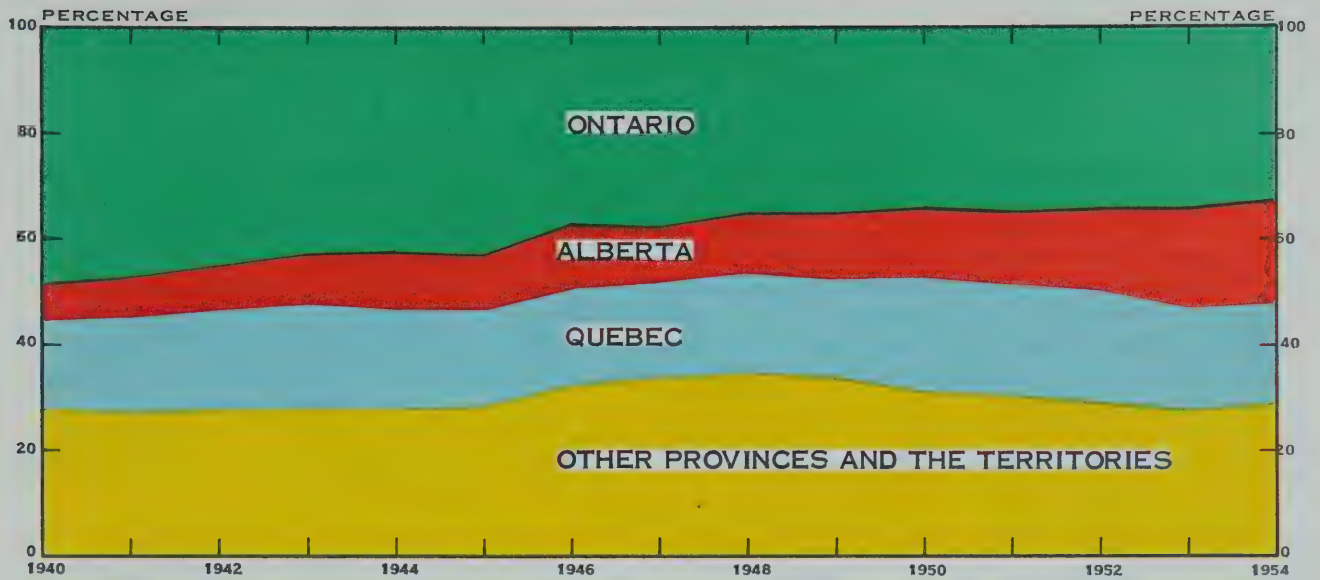
As indicated on the accompanying graph and in the table above, the province of Alberta ranked second in 1954 among the provinces of Canada in the value of mineral production. This value increased from \$35.1 million in 1940 to \$281.5 million in 1954, a 702 per cent increase over the fourteen year period.

The increasing contribution being made by Alberta to the total value of mineral production of Canada is shown on the accompanying graph. In 1940 the Alberta portion amounted to 6.6 per cent; this had increased to 19.4 per cent by 1954. The rapid increase in the value of mineral production - from \$67.4 million in 1947 to \$281.5 million in 1954 - is attributable mainly to the development of Alberta petroleum resources.

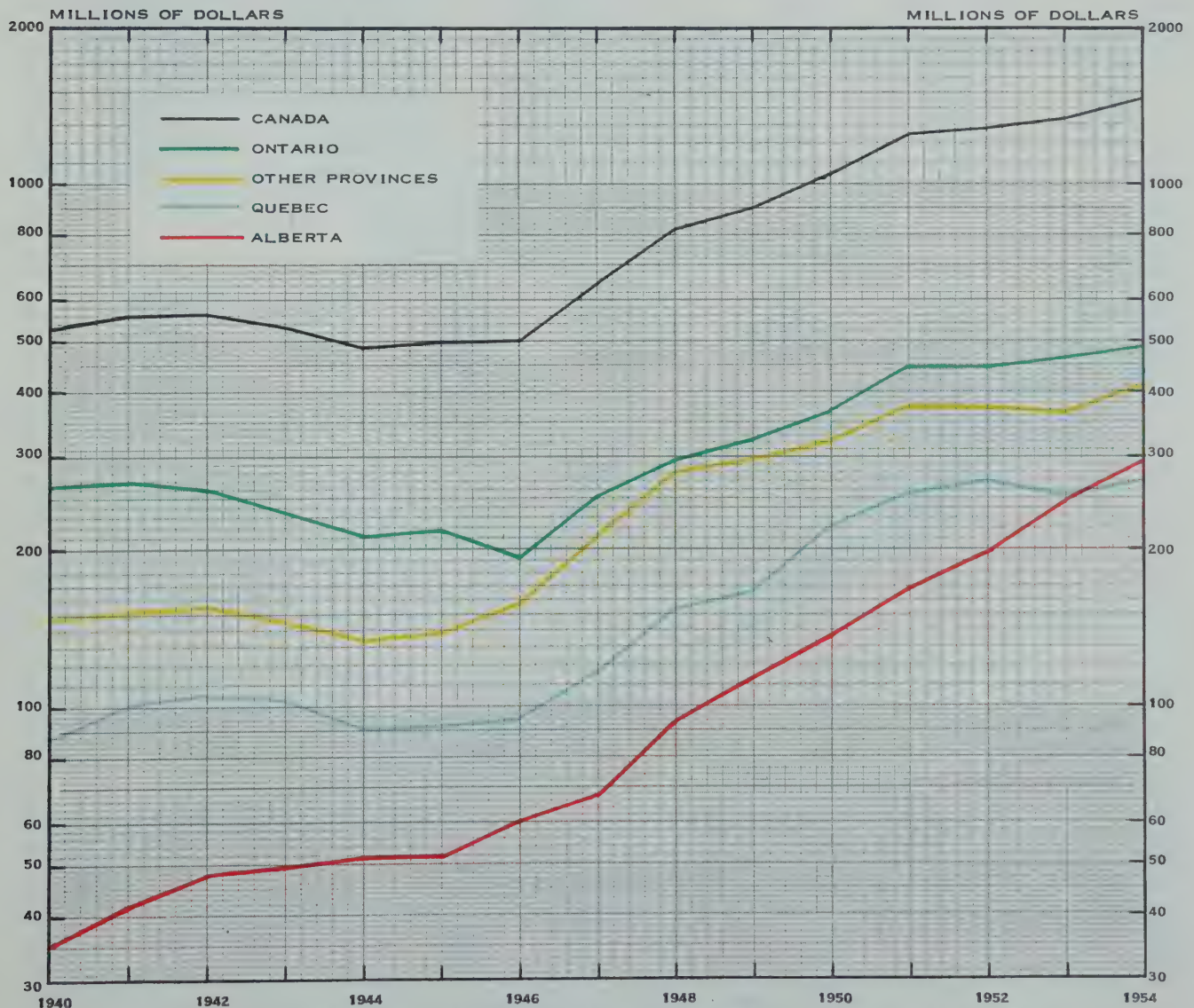
In the table to the right are shown the comparative values of various minerals produced in the years 1941 and 1954.

The province has long been noted for its vast reserves of coal, which are estimated to exceed 46,562 million tons. Accessible carbonate rocks, which outcrop along the frontal ranges of the Rocky Mountains, are presently used in the manufacture of cement, lime, poultry feeds, and roofing materials. Clay and shale deposits of varying quality are widespread but to date they have been used mainly in brick and tile manufacture at Medicine Hat and Edmonton. Large gypsum deposits have been found in northern Alberta. Salt beds extend from Fort McMurray in northern Alberta to Princess in southern Alberta. Deposits of lead, zinc, and iron (siderite) have been located but not fully evaluated. It has been estimated that the bituminous sands on the Athabasca River hold reserves of from one hundred to three hundred billion barrels of crude oil.

Value of Mineral Production Alberta, 1941 and 1954		
	1941	1954
	Value	Value
	Millions of dollars	
Coal	\$19.4	\$26.6
Natural Gas	5.2	8.2
Crude Petroleum	14.0	230.4
Clay Products	1.0	2.2
Cement	1.0	7.6
Lime	.2	.5
Sand & Gravel	.4	5.1
Salt	.3	.7



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, ONTARIO, ALBERTA, QUEBEC, AND OTHER PROVINCES, 1940-1954



VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, CANADA, ONTARIO, ALBERTA, QUEBEC, AND OTHER PROVINCES, 1940-1954

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

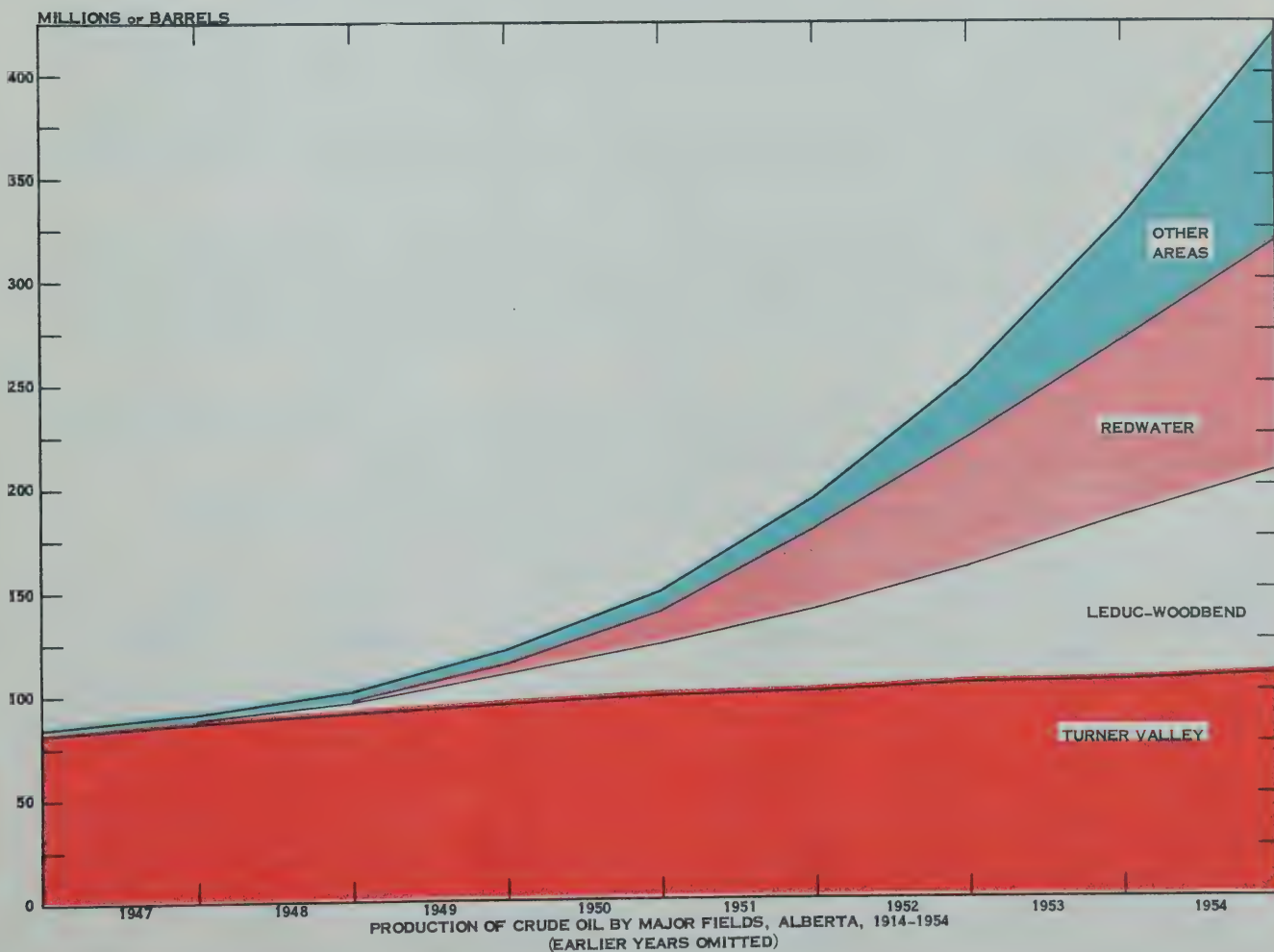
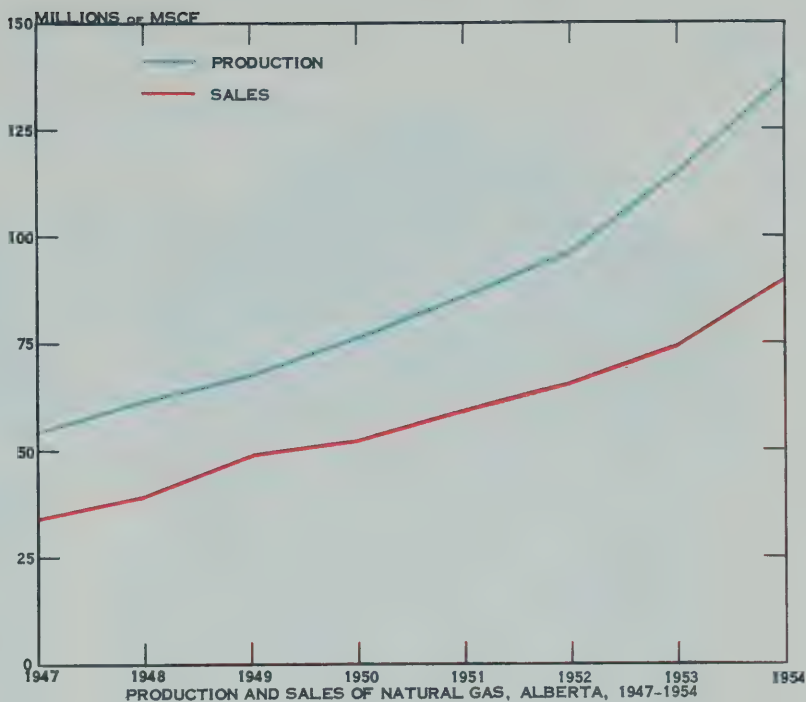
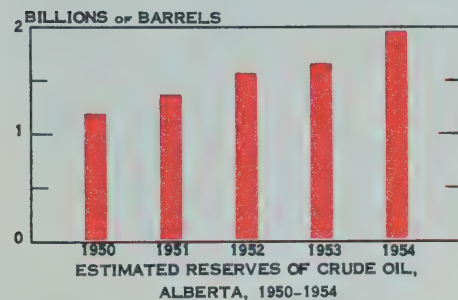
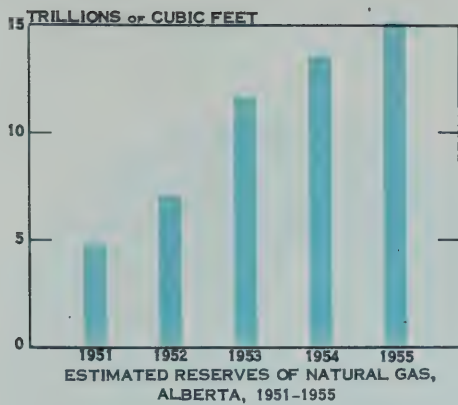
To the end of 1954, 2.3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and 417.6 million barrels of crude oil had been produced in Alberta: 333.2 million barrels of the crude oil since 1946. At the end of 1954 known reserves of natural gas exceeded 15 trillion cubic feet and known reserves of crude oil --- exclusive of oil in the McMurray bituminous sands --- exceeded 1.9 billion barrels. Average daily crude oil production in 1954 was 240,312 barrels. Of the total produced to 1955, the Redwater, Turner Valley and Leduc-Woodbend fields have each contributed over 100 million barrels.

Estimated Crude Oil & Natural Gas Reserves, Alberta, 1950-54			Production & Sales of Natural Gas Alberta, 1947-54		
	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Crude Oil</u>			
	Estimated Reserves	Estimated Reserves			
	trillions cu.ft.	barrels			
			<u>Production</u>	<u>Sales</u>	
			M.C.F.	M.C.F.	
			1947	53,429,363	33,353,314
			1948	61,034,698	38,350,808
			1949	67,095,204	47,665,880
1950	4.6	1,165,000,000	1950	75,579,175	51,453,999
1951	6.8	1,328,000,000	1951	85,380,121	58,014,216
1952	11.5	1,526,000,000	1952	95,697,433	64,455,827
1953	13.4	1,624,000,000	1953	113,960,664	73,789,277
1954	15.0	1,928,479,000	1954	135,545,629	88,586,794

Crude Oil Production, by Major Fields, Alberta (Cumulative 1914-46 -- Annual 1947-54)						
	<u>Turner Valley</u>	<u>Leduc- Woodbend</u>	<u>Redwater</u>	<u>Other Areas</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Cumulative Totals</u>
	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels
1914-46	81,638,853			2,823,797		84,462,650
1947	5,022,350	372,427		987,282	6,382,059	90,844,709
1948	4,432,084	4,657,371	36,875	1,378,598	10,504,928	101,349,637
1949	3,826,543	9,688,784	4,793,491	1,460,128	19,768,946	121,118,583
1950	3,344,007	10,589,427	10,745,538	2,469,281	27,148,253	148,266,836
1951	2,952,307	13,743,118	23,177,607	6,042,352	45,915,384	194,182,220
1952	2,655,007	17,846,227	23,975,841	14,438,665	58,915,740	253,097,960
1953	2,404,967	21,360,474	23,281,597	29,769,345	76,816,383	329,914,343
1954	2,137,907	20,560,789	24,895,984	40,119,175	87,713,855	417,628,198

Industry revenue from the sale of liquid hydrocarbons rose from \$14.3 million in 1946 to over \$230.0 million in 1954. Provincial government revenue from fees, rentals, royalties and crown reserves sales increased from \$0.9 million to a high of \$96.4 million in the same period. Industry expenditures on the development of Alberta oil resources rose from an estimated \$25.0 million in 1947 to an estimated \$308.0 million in the 1954 season.

The employment engendered by the development of Alberta oil and gas resources is of primary concern to the economy of the province. Approximately 2000 persons (exclusive of those working in refineries or in marketing) were engaged in the operation of oil firms in 1946 and drew salaries and wages totalling approximately \$4.5 million. By 1953 the number had risen to over 17,000 and salaries and wages were in excess of \$68.4 million.



MANUFACTURING

The gross value of manufacturing in Alberta increased from \$143 million in 1941 to \$556 million in 1953. The average number of employees increased from 17,000 to over 33,000 and salaries and wages more than quadrupled, rising from \$20.2 million to over \$92.6 million. Net value of production or value added by manufacturing increased from \$46.0 million to \$200.0 million.

Gross Value of Manufacturing, by Industrial Groups, Alberta, 1941 and 1953

	1941		1953	
	Gross Value	Percent of Total	Gross Value	Percent of Total
	\$	%	\$	%
Agricultural Produce Plants	96,601,405	67.7	264,333,329	47.6
Textile Products	2,790,515	2.0	10,702,386	1.9
Wood-Paper Products	13,981,714	9.8	84,433,536	15.2
Iron & Steel Products	7,568,862	5.3	57,699,417	10.4
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	19,213,240	13.5	119,307,062	21.5
Chemicals & Chemical Products	1,072,222	0.8	14,582,297	2.6
Miscellaneous	1,423,535	0.9	4,756,800	0.8
TOTAL:	\$142,651,493	100 %	\$555,814,827	100 %

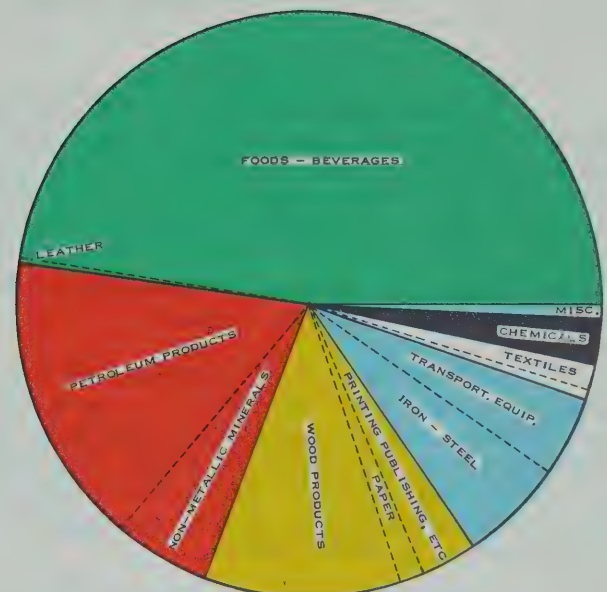
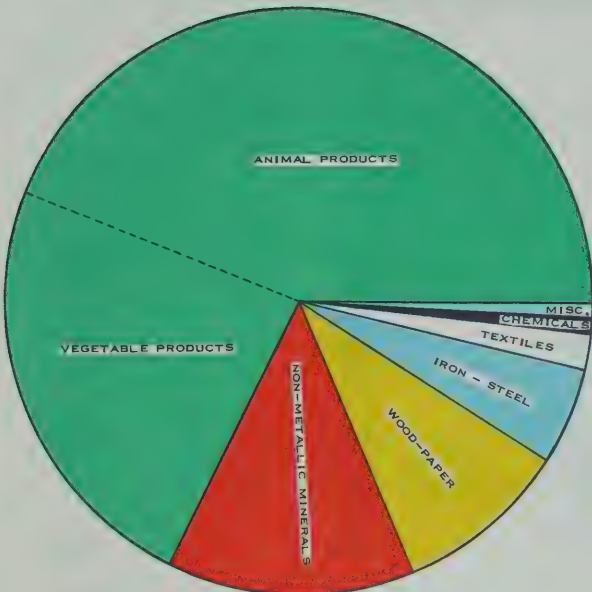
The increasing diversification of manufacturing operations forms a stabilizing factor in the economy of the province. In 1941 agricultural produce processing plants accounted for 67.7 per cent of the gross value; by 1953 the proportion had fallen to 47.6 per cent. The proportion of non-metallic minerals production increased from 13.5 per cent to 21.5 per cent; of wood-paper products, from 9.8 per cent to 15.2 per cent; of iron and steel products, from 5.3 per cent to 10.4 per cent; and of chemical manufactures, from 0.8 per cent to 2.6 per cent.

With the increasing population west of the Great Lakes - 4,109,000 in 1955 as compared with 3,240,000 in 1941 - it is economically profitable for more firms to construct manufacturing plants in the west. Freight rates and customs barriers provide a measure of protection to western manufacturers. From 1946 to 1954 over 750 such plants of varying sizes were opened in Alberta alone.

Customs port clearings of manufactured and other goods totalled \$177,878,935 in 1952, \$192,024,745 in 1953 and \$149,630,235 in 1954. This provides some indication of the size of the market available for new manufacturing firms in this province.

Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Alberta, 1931-1953

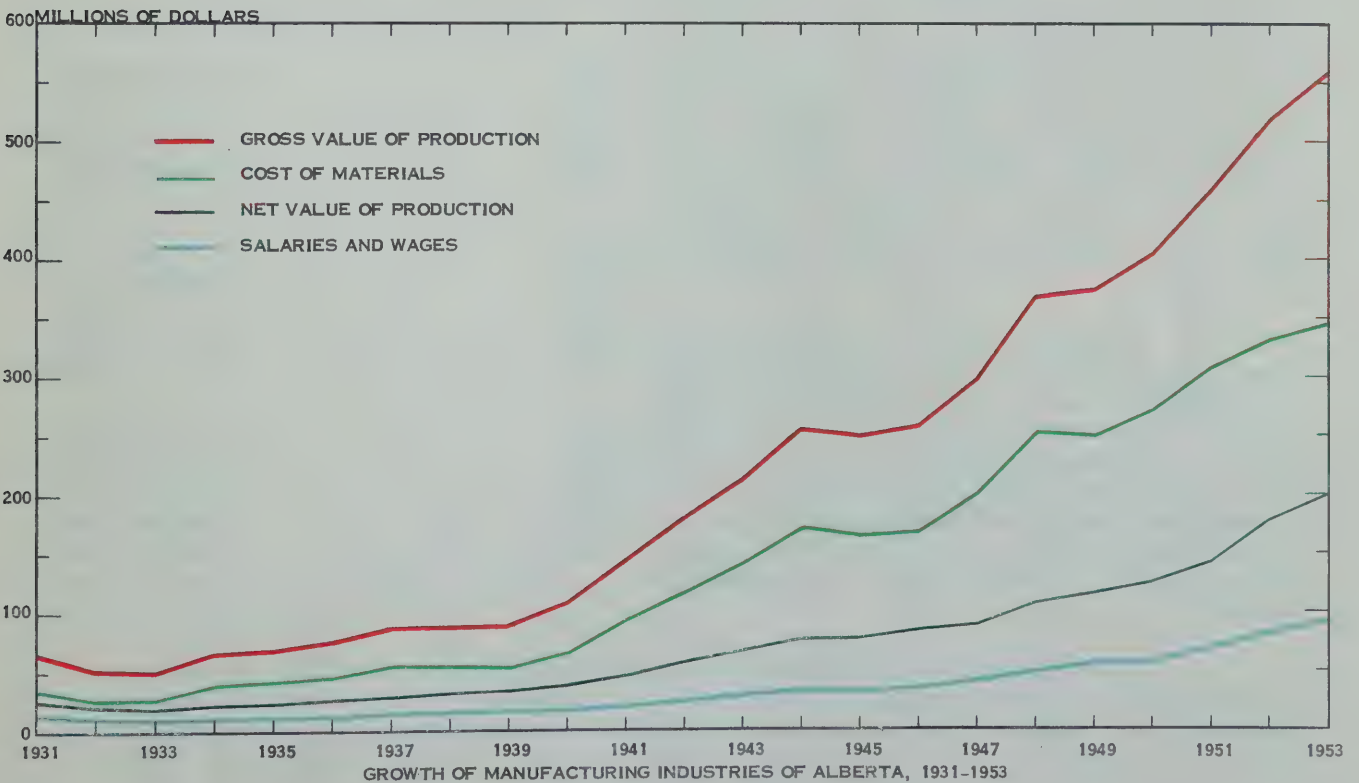
	Estab- lish- ments	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1931	795	10,343	12,589,106	35,970,042	25,313,844	62,640,857
1936	905	11,756	12,328,471	47,684,029	25,000,136	74,052,010
1941	1,108	16,761	20,151,705	94,176,887	45,958,219	142,651,493
1946	1,315	22,649	34,939,088	169,425,176	83,735,011	257,031,867
1951	2,118	29,105	69,135,587	309,430,618	141,649,574	458,281,384
1952	2,150	31,765	82,527,194	331,817,141	178,221,013	518,410,811
1953	2,072	33,082	92,605,153	346,221,162	199,660,428	555,814,827



1941

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION, PERCENTAGE COMPARISON
OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ALBERTA, 1941 AND 1953

1953



TRADE AND COMMERCE

During the fifteen year period 1940-54 the gross volume of retail trade rose from \$197.7 million to a high of \$987.4 million, an increase of 399.4 per cent. Per capita retail sales more than doubled, rising from \$378 to a high of \$864 in constant dollar terms (1949 = 100). In terms of current dollars the increase was even more substantial, from \$250 to \$985 per capita.

Total sales of all wholesale outlets including manufacturers' sales branches, petroleum bulk stations, agents and brokers, assemblers of primary products and wholesalers proper, increased from \$323.1 million in 1941 to \$1,095.0 million in 1951. Sales of wholesalers proper increased from \$120.6 million to \$392.6 million.

Income of retail service establishments rose from \$13.2 million to \$94.3 million during the decade.

Sales volume is closely related to concentration of population and personal income. The following figures and the map on page 32 are based on 1951 census data: 537,000 (or over one half of Alberta's population) live within 100 miles of Red Deer; over 427,000 live within 100 miles of Edmonton; and over 294,000 live within 100 miles of Calgary (inside the Alberta boundary); 80,000 persons live within 50 miles of Lethbridge; over 49,000 live within 100 miles of Grande Prairie; and over 27,000 live within 50 miles of Medicine Hat. These trading areas, of course, overlap but they also indicate the main concentrations of population.

It should be noted that the Calgary and Lethbridge market areas extend into British Columbia as far as Nelson and Trail while the Edmonton extensions cover the whole northern part of the province including the whole of the Peace River Block. On the other hand places such as Red Deer, Camrose and Grande Prairie are rapidly developing as commercial centres and are beginning to supplant, locally, the larger cities as distributing points.

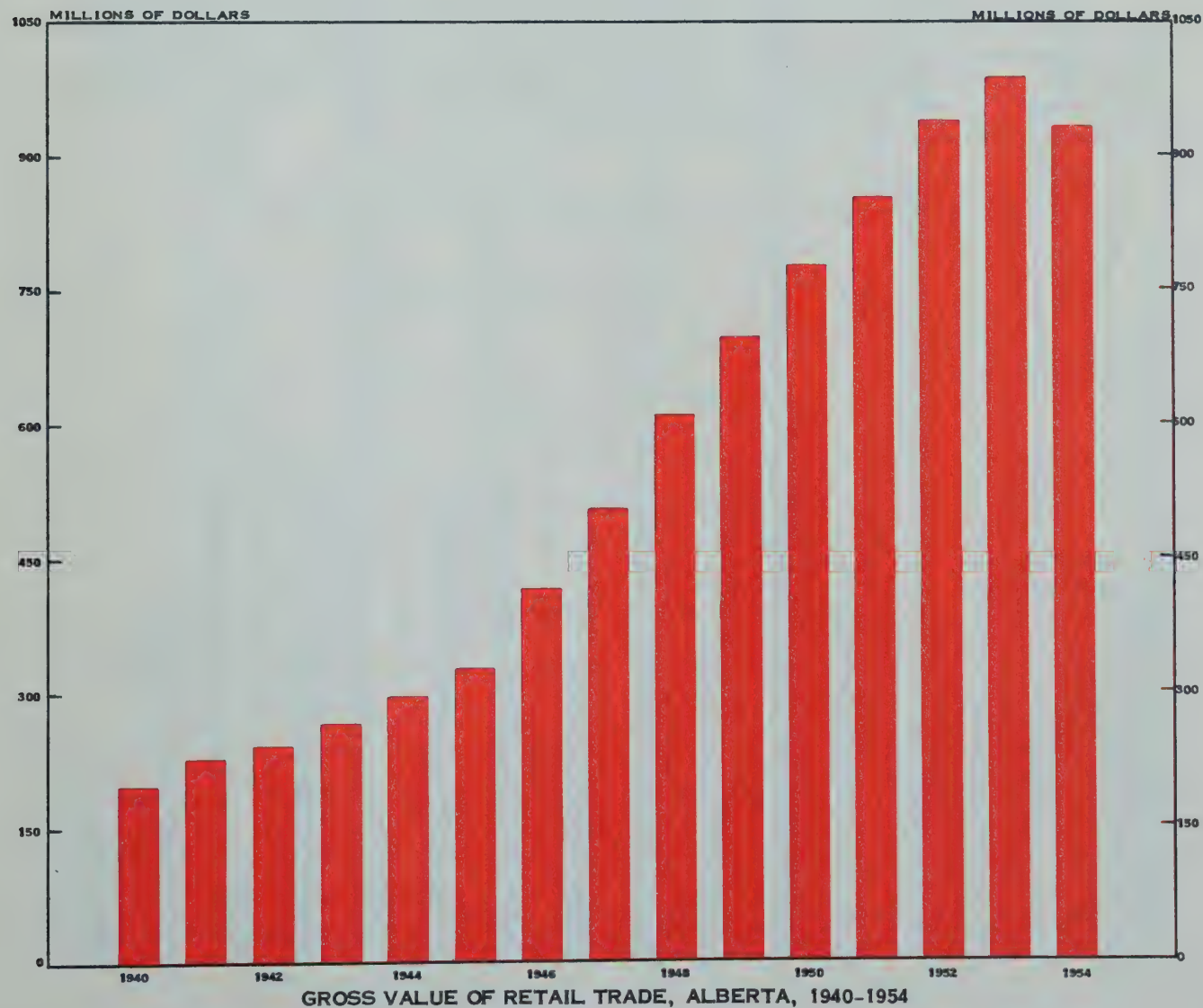
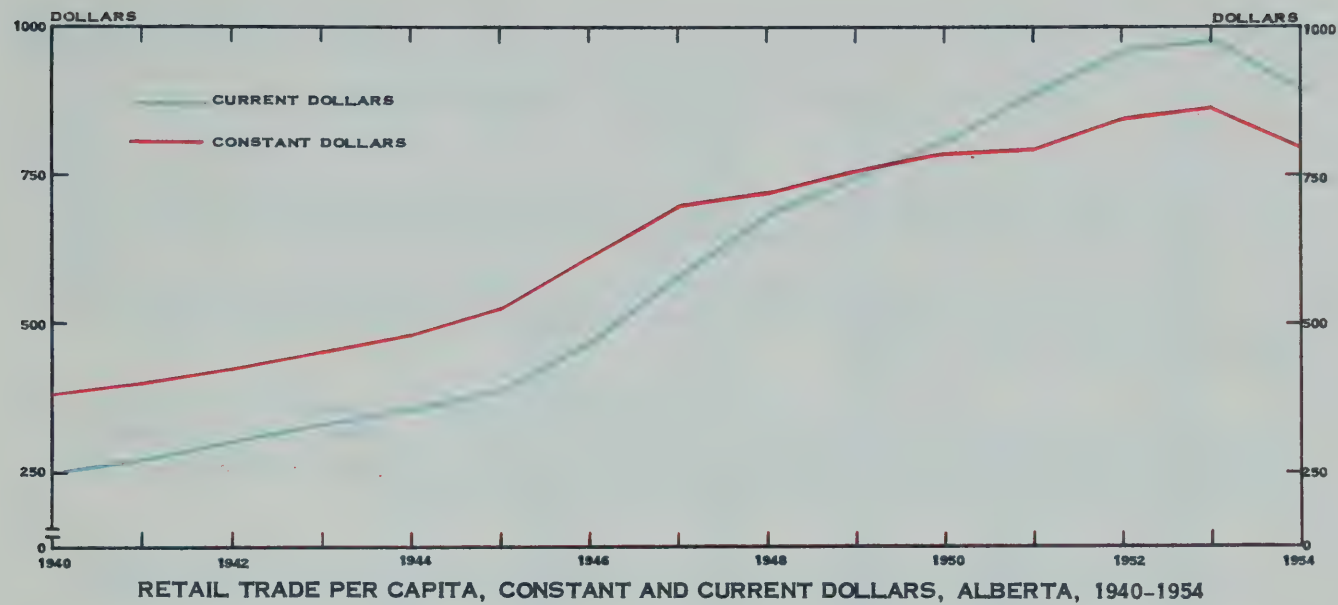
Alberta population increased from an estimated 790,000 in 1940 to an estimated 1,066,000 in 1955, an increase of 35 per cent in the number of persons requiring goods and services. Total population of the four western provinces increased from 3,223,000 to 4,109,000 in the same period.

Per Capita Retail Trade, Alberta

	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
1940	\$ 250	\$ 378
1941	286	414
1942	313	435
1943	338	457
1944	366	491
1945	407	541
1946	518	666
1947	611	722
1948	716	745
1949	788	788
1950	851	819
1951	909	801
1952	968	843
1953	985	864
1954	897	789

Gross Volume Retail Trade, Alberta

1940	.....	\$ 197,720,000
1941	.....	227,873,000
1942	.....	243,046,000
1943	.....	265,666,000
1944	.....	296,044,000
1945	.....	328,515,000
1946	.....	416,288,000
1947	.....	504,306,000
1948	.....	611,494,000
1949	.....	697,019,000
1950	.....	776,692,000
1951	.....	853,769,000
1952	.....	939,089,000
1953	.....	987,408,000
1954	.....	932,475,000



PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT

In 1948 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics began the publication of annual estimates of public and private investment in each province and for Canada.

In the eight year period 1948 - 1955 such investments in Alberta rose from \$390.1 million to a high of \$897.1 million by 1953. Total capital and maintenance expenditures in the period exceeded \$5,265.4 million.

The primary industries and the construction industry together accounted for the largest share of expenditures each year, rising from \$164.8 million to \$271.2 million, but in proportion to total expenditures dropped from 42.2 per cent to 33.1 per cent. Included in these figures are the large investments in the development of Alberta petroleum resources.

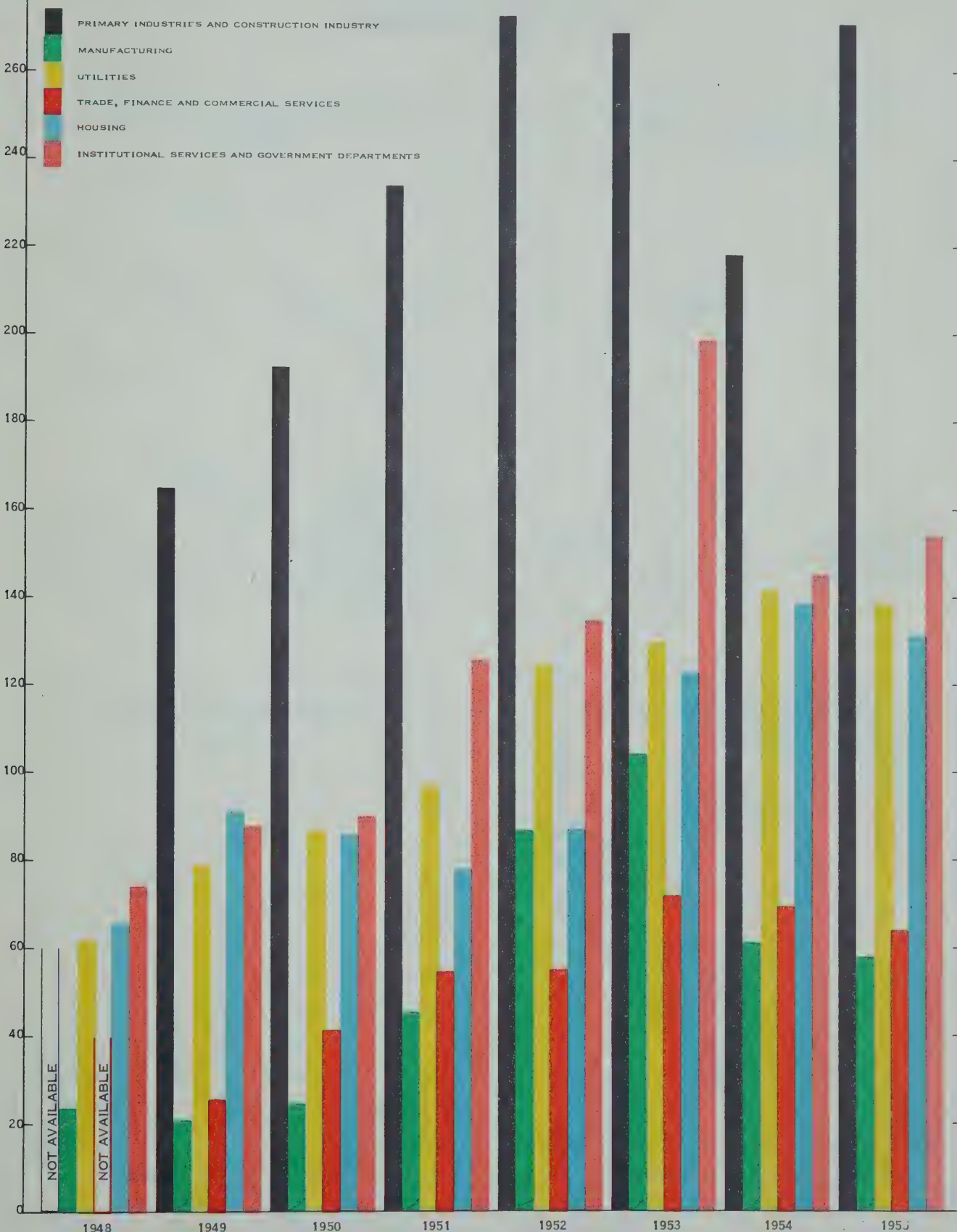
Expenditures on manufacturing plants and equipment rose from a low of \$20.6 million in 1949 to a high of \$104.1 million in 1953 when the large petrochemical plants and oil refineries in the province were being completed.

The large investments in utilities were made necessary by the rapid growth of major urban centres of population, the installation of utilities in the smaller centres, and the expansion of power and gas facilities to meet the needs of the increasing industrialization of the province. Trade, finance and commercial services capital expenditures make up the smallest share of the total but nearly tripled in volume between 1949 and 1953. Expenditures on housing comprised between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total each year.

		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
		\$	\$	\$	Millions of dollars	\$	\$	\$	\$
Primary Industries and Construction Industry	.....	**	164.8	192.5	234.1	272.8	269.0	218.3	271.2
Manufacturing	.....	23.4	20.6	24.4	45.1	86.4	104.1	61.2	57.8
Utilities	.....	61.8	79.2	86.9	97.1	125.1	130.0	141.7	138.9
Trade, Finance and Commercial Services	.....	**	25.9	41.4	54.7	55.1	72.1	67.5	64.2
Housing	.....	65.6	91.1	85.8	77.9	87.0	123.0	139.0	131.5
Institutional Services and Government Departments	.....	74.3	88.0	90.2	125.9	134.8	198.9	145.5	154.6
TOTAL	.....	390.1	469.6	521.2	634.8	761.2	897.1	773.2	818.2

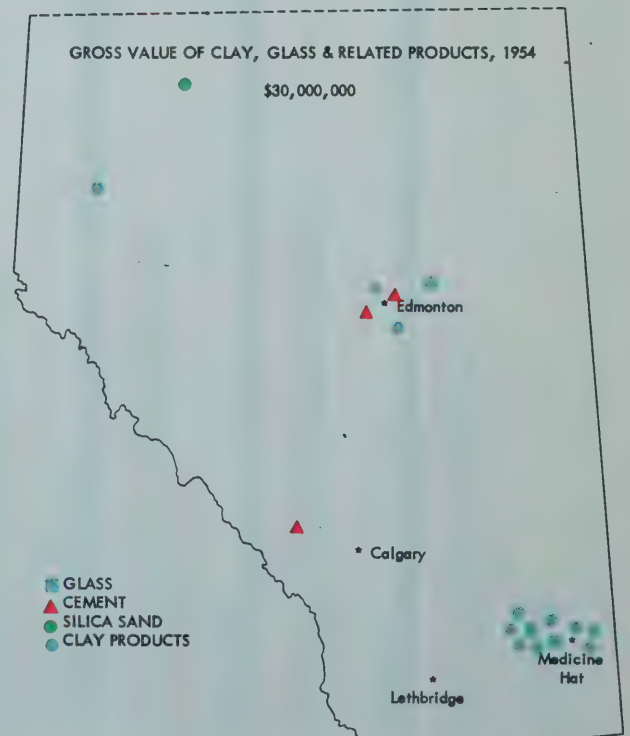
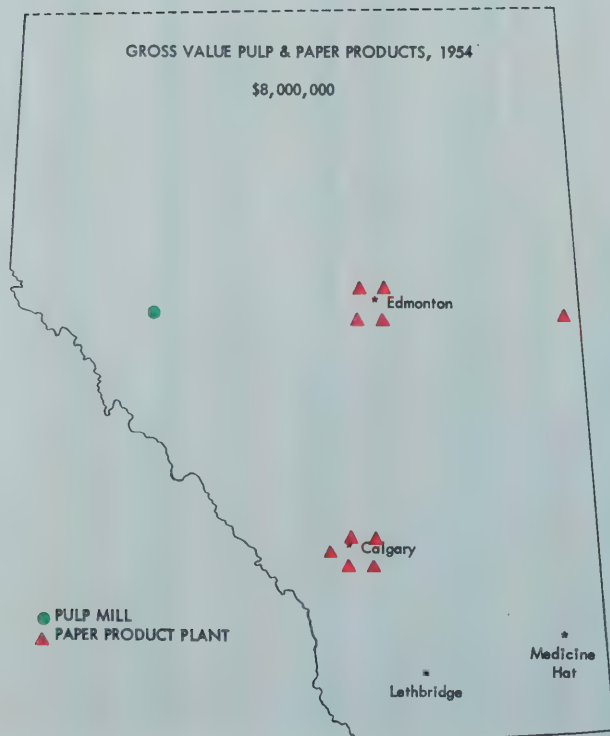
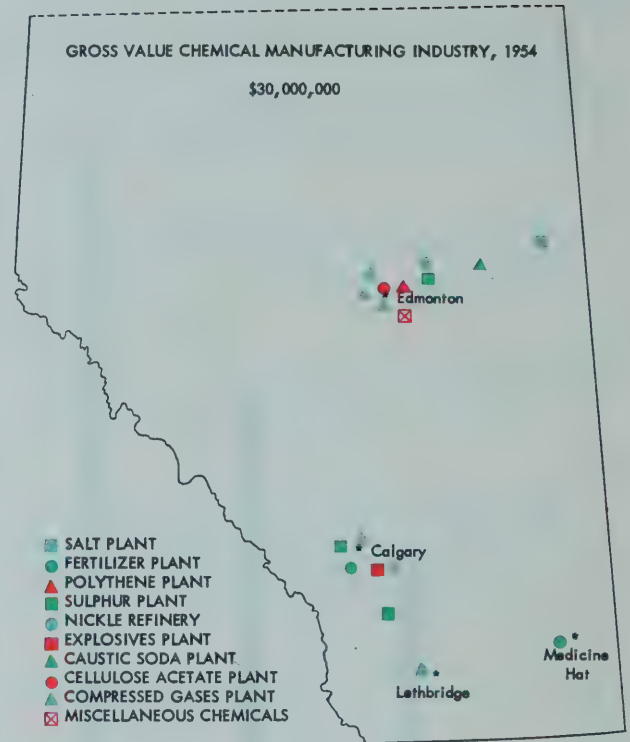
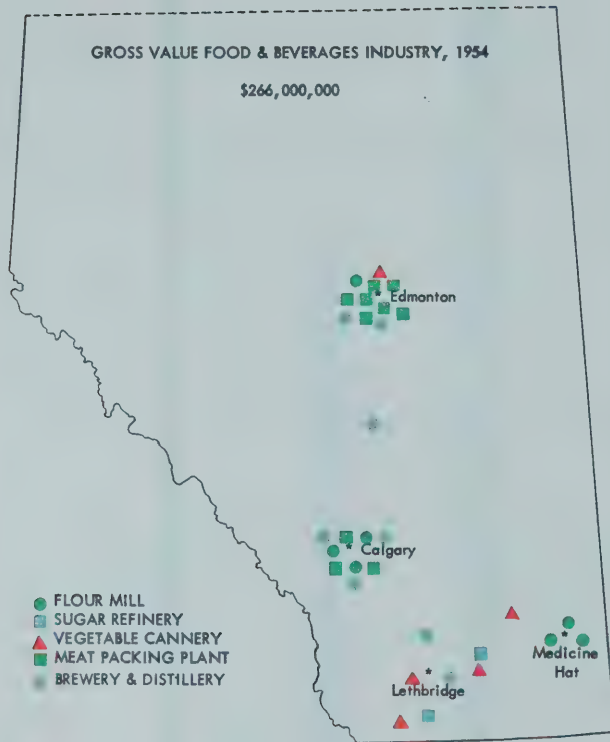
** Figures included in total

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

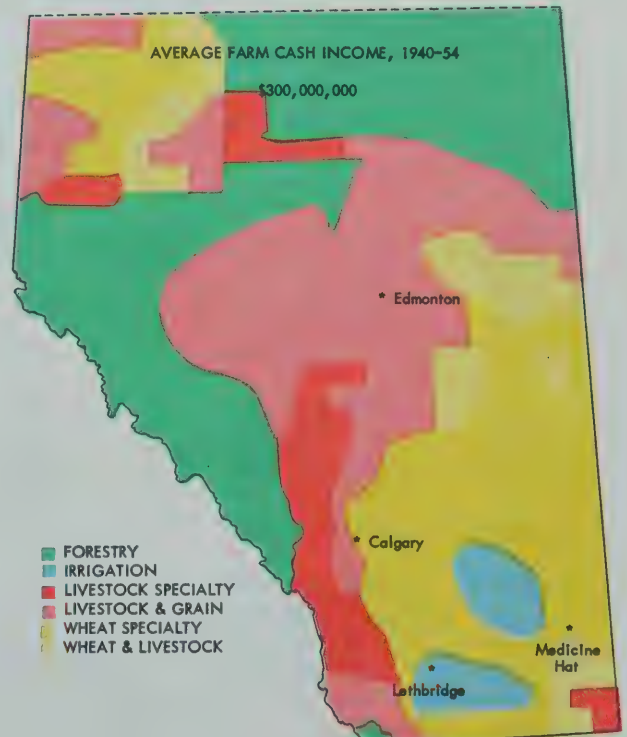
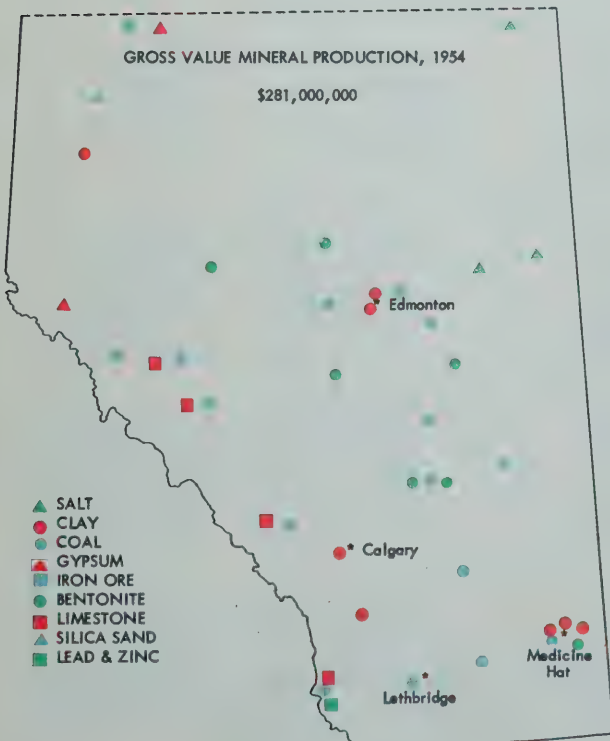
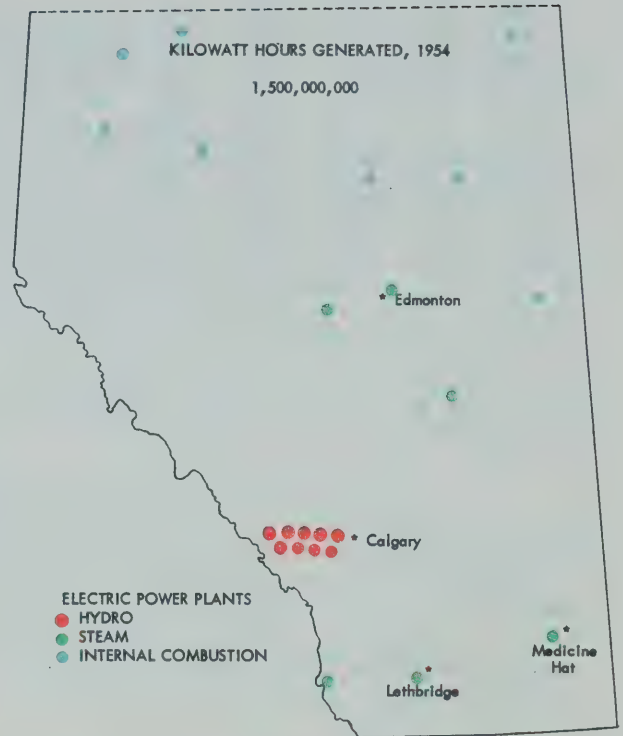
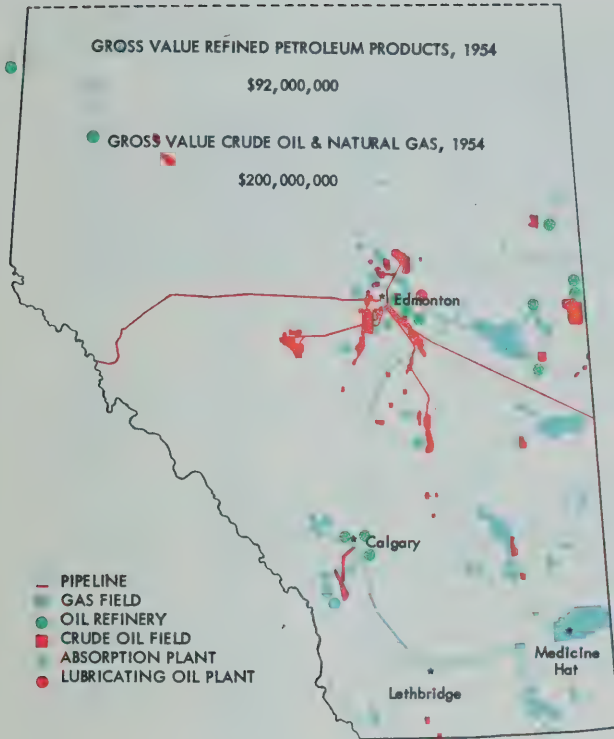


PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT, BY TYPE, ALBERTA, 1948-1955

INDUSTRIAL



RESOURCES



PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income includes all income in cash or in kind, whether earned or unearned, received by persons. "Persons" include individuals, private non-commercial institutions such as hospitals, universities and charitable organizations, and private pension funds.

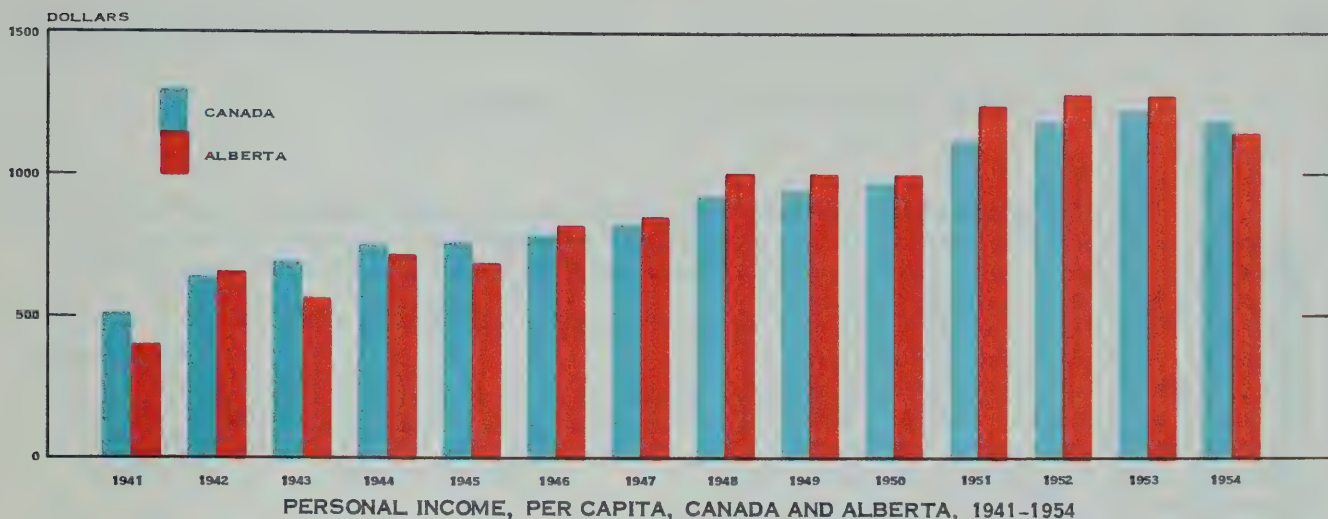
Included in personal income are wages, salaries, commissions and other labour income such as free board and room; net income of farmers and other unincorporated businesses; interest and net rental income of persons; transfer payments such as family allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, old age pensions and other payments for which no specific service is rendered; military pay and allowances; and a negative item, employer and employee contributions to social insurance and government pension funds. Undistributed corporation profits and profits of government operated enterprises are excluded from personal income.

On a per capita basis, the personal income of Albertans has been slightly above that of residents of the three prairie provinces as a whole, except for the years 1943 and 1944, during the whole period 1926 to 1954, and has exceeded that of all Canadians every year since 1946 except 1954. In 1953, the people of Alberta comprised 6.8 per cent of the national population and received 7.1 per cent of the total personal income.

	Per Capita Personal Income 1941-1954		
	Canada	Prairie Provinces	Alberta
	\$	\$	\$
1941	512	389	407
1942	641	635	660
1943	693	572	569
1944	754	748	729
1945	765	685	698
1946	794	782	829
1947	828	820	859
1948	931	989	1,019
1949	949	996	1,012
1950	978	963	1,009
1951	1,120	1,230	1,255
1952	1,193	1,283	1,292
1953	1,228	1,244	1,286
1954	1,196	1,040	1,152

Components of Personal Income, Alberta, 1941-1954

	Wages, Salaries & Supplementary Labour Income	Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production & Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business	Interest, Divi- dends & Net Rental Income of Persons	Government Transfer Payments
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1941	169,000,000	102,000,000	29,000,000	11,000,000
1942	184,000,000	243,000,000	40,000,000	20,000,000
1943	206,000,000	150,000,000	42,000,000	13,000,000
1944	230,000,000	252,000,000	46,000,000	18,000,000
1945	240,000,000	190,000,000	47,000,000	40,000,000
1946	281,000,000	243,000,000	55,000,000	83,000,000
1947	310,000,000	282,000,000	61,000,000	59,000,000
1948	366,000,000	386,000,000	64,000,000	58,000,000
1949	406,000,000	362,000,000	68,000,000	63,000,000
1950	460,000,000	316,000,000	77,000,000	72,000,000
1951	534,000,000	481,000,000	96,000,000	72,000,000
1952	608,000,000	458,000,000	103,000,000	87,000,000
1953	685,000,000	407,000,000	106,000,000	94,000,000
1954	711,000,000	278,000,000	104,000,000	104,000,000



THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The Alberta construction industry has experienced a period of expansion since the close of the second World War. During the war and the immediate post-war years construction materials were often in short supply, and the consequent backlog of building contracts made for reasonably constant employment. In later years new methods of erecting temporary enclosures, especially around larger building projects, enabled building to proceed unhampered by changes in weather. Similarly residences are having the interior finishing work done during the winter months. Even strictly out-door work, such as the laying of sewer and water mains, now proceeds unabated during the winter months.

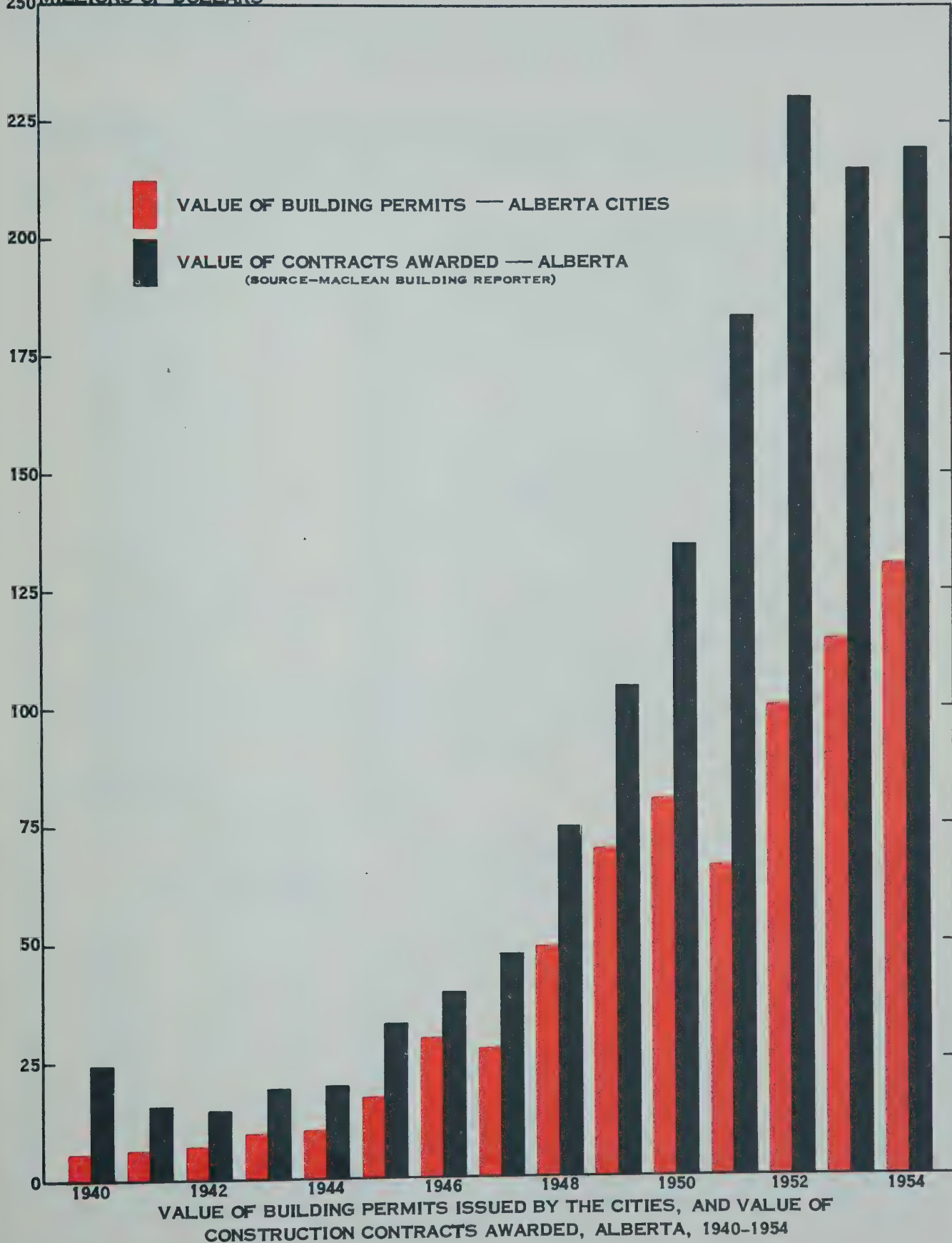
Building permits issued by the cities and towns of the province provide one index of the general volume of construction. One of the encouraging features to be noted is that the smaller centres of the province have had a substantial share of the construction work. The dollar value volume of permits issued by the towns and villages more than quadrupled between 1948 and 1954. That of the seven cities little more than doubled, but it must be borne in mind that building permits cover work done only within the corporate limits of the city or town.

	Total Value of Building Permits Cities of Alberta	Total Value of Construction Contracts Awarded in the Province of Alberta
	\$	\$
1940	5,917,743	23,940,100
1941	6,830,128	15,598,800
1942	7,283,563	14,401,100
1943	9,321,306	18,529,300
1944	10,584,572	19,501,900
1945	17,338,804	32,677,800
1946	29,738,950	38,971,900
1947	27,267,475	47,425,100
1948	48,214,024	74,071,700
1949	69,619,995	104,380,600
1950	80,562,106	134,878,500
1951	66,437,396	183,075,100
1952	100,106,624	231,191,300
1953	113,832,766	215,010,900
1954	131,069,187	219,205,000

The graph, based on building permits issued by the cities and on figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, indicates the increase in construction activity in the province since 1940. Figures which indicate the actual dollar volume of construction in the province are more difficult to provide in a historical series. In the table below, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is set forth the approximate value of construction work performed, the average number of workmen, their salaries and wages and the cost of materials used, over the period 1951-1955.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Value of Building Construction:	\$ 203,990,000	235,413,000	282,058,000	281,096,000	278,861,000
Value of Engineering Construction:	\$ 175,266,000	243,819,000	273,950,000	253,023,000	307,396,000
Total Value:	\$ 379,256,000	479,232,000	556,008,000	534,119,000	586,257,000
Average Number of Employees:	46,424	44,660	50,184	46,953	50,238
Salaries & Wages:	\$ 122,746,000	141,164,000	177,422,000	170,175,000	186,001,000
Cost of Materials:	\$ 199,068,000	283,610,000	264,628,000	252,653,000	277,548,000

250 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



ELECTRIC POWER

The growth of the Central Station Electric Industry in the Province has been phenomenal. The kilowatt hours generated in 1954 were 1,499,000,000 as compared to 193,000,000 in 1934. In recent years the rate of increase has been of the order of 12 per cent per year.

To keep pace with this growth the horse power of Central Stations has been increased from 151,000 to 550,000 during the two decades. This increase in generating capacity is accelerating. New plant under construction which is expected to be completed by 1956 totals 193,000 H.P. Plans are under way to add an additional 240,000 H.P. during the six years following that.

Of the increase in power plant capacity it is estimated that 190,000 H.P. of hydro plants will be built during the eight years mentioned. The remaining 243,000 H.P. will be installed in fuel burning plants. Alberta's undeveloped hydro-electric possibilities total one million H.P. The Province's vast resources of accessible coal account for more than half of all the coal in Canada. This coal is being strip-mined for the production of power and produces power at an amazingly low cost per KWH. When Alberta's resources of cheap natural gas are taken into account they add yet a third source of cheap power, so that the position of the Central Station Electric Industry is bright indeed. Industry in less fortunate areas is beginning to look to Alberta, where energy resources are practically inexhaustible.

Transmission lines also expanded tremendously until in 1954 there were 8,425 miles of lines exclusive of some 23,000 miles of farm electrification lines. With the development of the oil fields heavy transmission lines have been extended to many new areas in the Province so that large blocks of Central Station power at low rates are available in all of the settled areas of the Province.

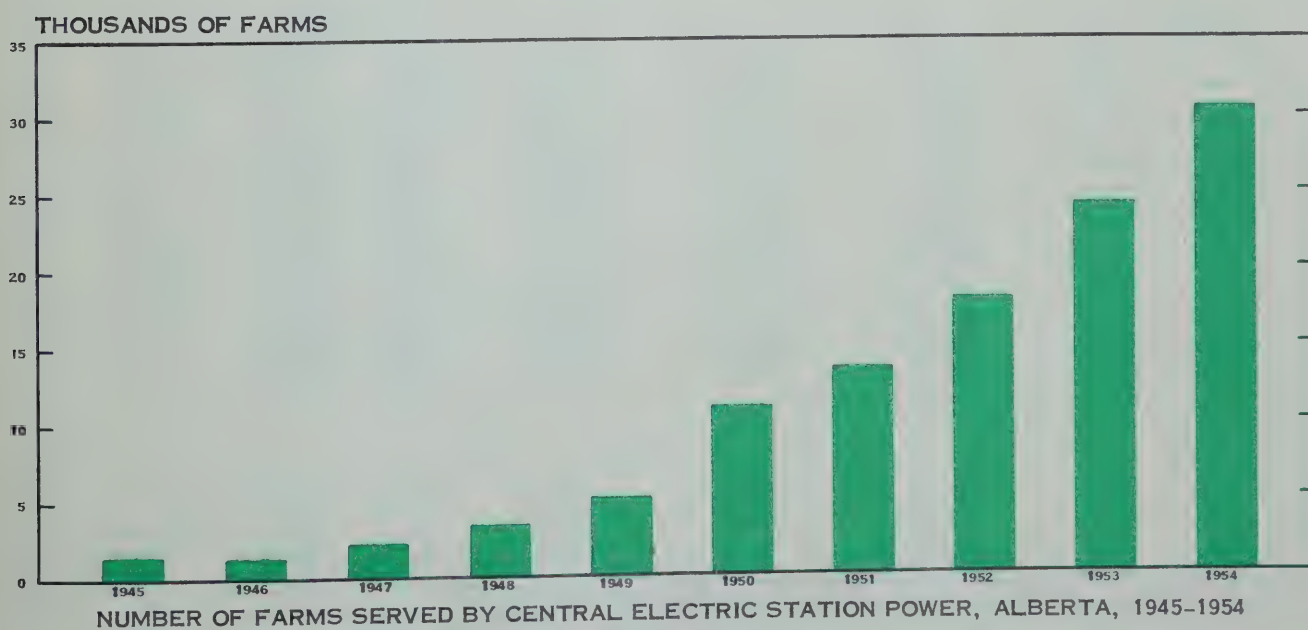
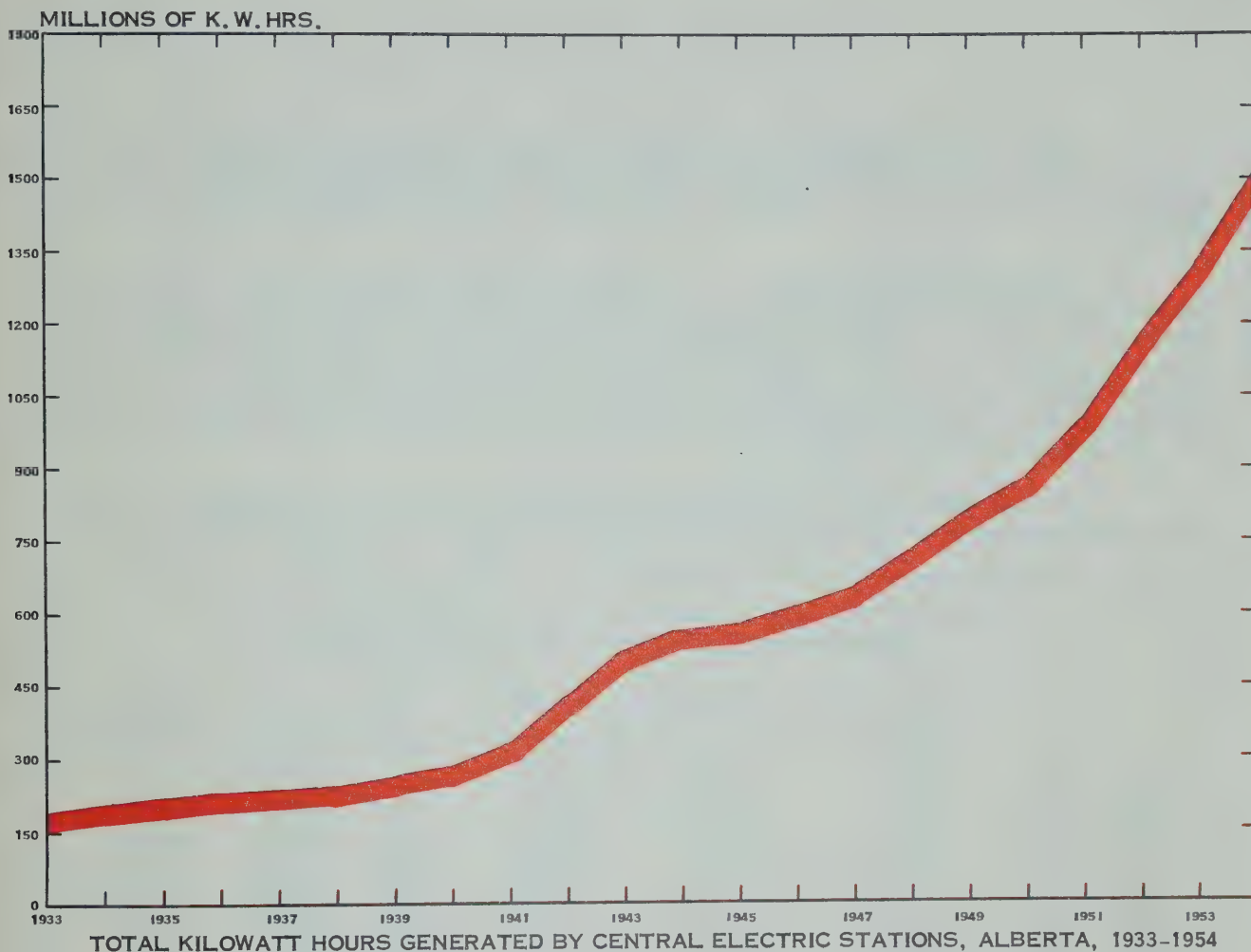
Since it was started in 1945 farm electrification has made great strides. At that time there were approximately 200 electrified farms, while at the end of 1954 over 30,500 of Alberta's farms enjoyed the benefits of Central Station electricity. It is expected that this rate of increase will be maintained for the next few years.

Total KW Hrs. Generated Alberta 1930-1954

	KWH.
1930	204,076,000
1931	205,082,000
1932	195,467,000
1933	182,963,000
1934	193,002,000
1935	208,054,000
1936	216,770,000
1937	222,755,000
1938	232,451,000
1939	251,806,000
1940	274,121,000
1941	319,743,000
1942	418,704,000
1943	512,985,000
1944	555,034,000
1945	566,744,000
1946	602,048,000
1947	641,331,000
1948	724,498,000
1949	800,729,000
1950	869,064,000
1951	996,945,000
1952	1,174,002,000
1953	1,321,882,000
1954	1,490,000,000

Farms Served By Central Electric Stations Alberta, 1945-1954.

	<u>Farms</u> No.
1945	1,620
1946	1,391
1947	2,275
1948	3,393
1949	5,017
1950	11,032
1951	13,479
1952	18,055
1953	24,181
1954	30,504



SALARIES AND WAGES

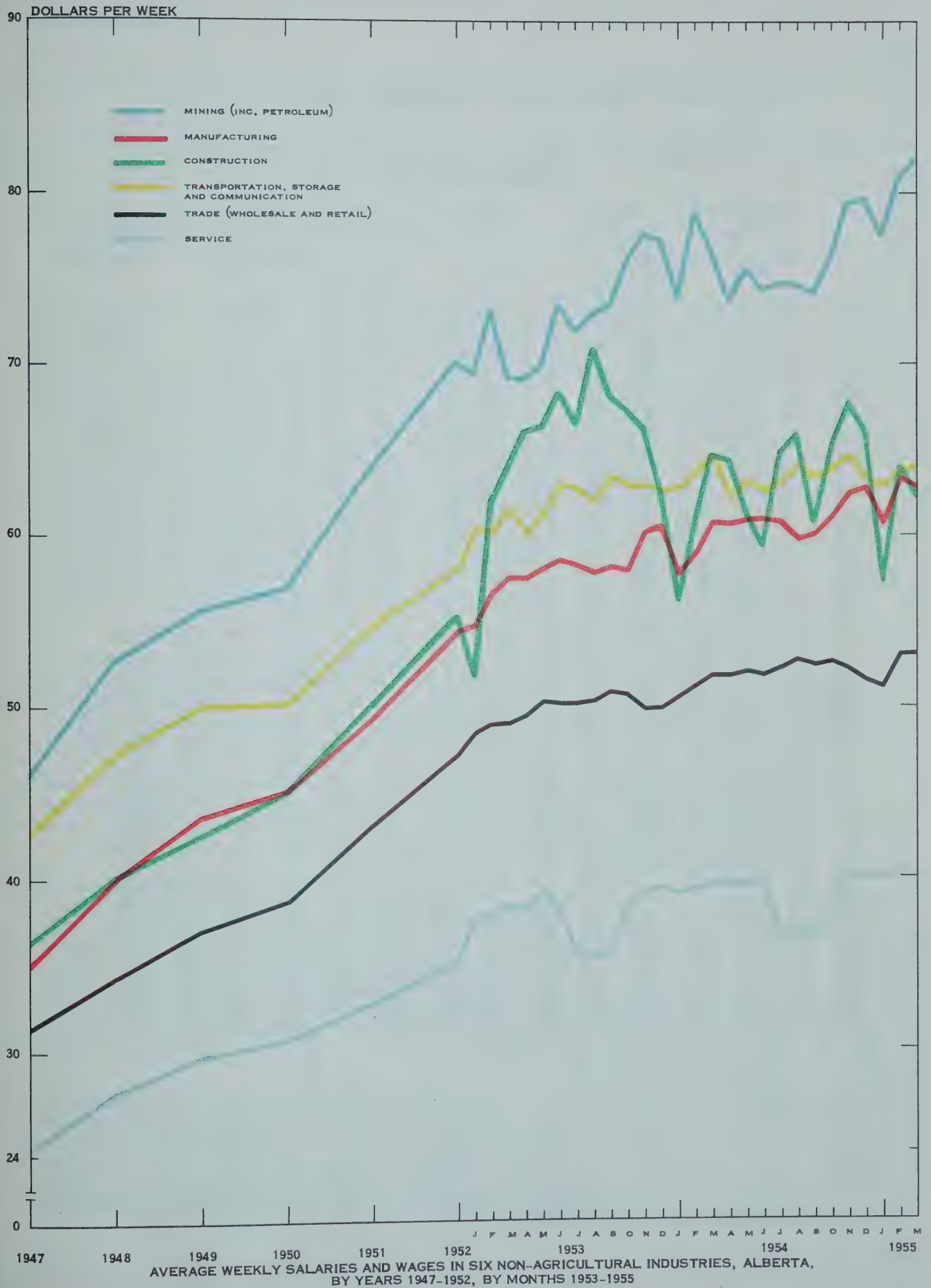
The accompanying graph on average weekly salaries and wages in six non-agricultural industries indicates the trend of increasing salaries and wages from 1947 to early 1955. Over the period there has been in each industry a year-by-year increase in average weekly salaries and wages.

During 1953 the employees in the mining industry ranked first with average weekly salaries and wages of \$72.80. This figure represents a 58.0 per cent increase over the 1947 figure of \$46.00. The construction industry has experienced the greatest percentage gain in salaries and wages since 1947. Construction workers' earnings were second only to the mining industry: \$65.00 in 1953, a 78.8 per cent increase over the 1947 figure of \$36.30. The transportation industry was third with \$61.80, followed by manufacturing with \$58.00, trade with \$49.80, and service with \$37.50.

The section of the graph covering the period beginning in 1953 illustrates the effect of seasonal variations in employment on the earnings of employees in the different industries.

Average Weekly Salaries and Wages, Six Non-agricultural Industries
Alberta, by years 1947-1953, by months 1954-1955

	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Trade	Service	Industrial Composite
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1947	46.0	35.2	36.3	42.6	31.4	24.3	37.2
1948	52.6	40.1	40.0	47.3	34.3	27.5	41.5
1949	55.6	43.6	42.5	49.9	37.0	29.5	44.4
1950	56.9	45.1	45.0	50.1	38.7	30.5	45.6
1951	63.9	49.4	49.8	54.7	43.1	32.6	50.4
1952	70.1	54.4	55.2	57.9	47.1	35.0	54.9
1953	72.8	58.0	65.0	61.8	49.8	37.5	58.8
1954							
Jan.	73.8	57.7	56.0	62.7	50.5	38.9	57.8
Feb.	78.9	59.0	60.7	63.6	51.1	39.1	59.9
Mar.	76.5	60.8	64.6	64.6	51.8	39.4	60.8
Apr.	73.6	60.7	64.3	62.1	51.8	39.5	59.7
May	75.5	60.9	61.2	63.0	52.0	39.4	59.8
June	74.3	61.0	59.3	62.5	51.8	39.7	59.2
July	74.7	60.8	64.7	63.1	52.2	36.3	59.9
Aug.	74.6	59.8	65.8	63.9	52.7	37.0	60.2
Sep.	74.1	60.1	60.6	63.3	52.4	36.1	59.1
Oct.	76.3	61.1	65.0	63.8	52.6	38.1	60.7
Nov.	79.4	62.3	67.6	64.6	52.2	40.1	62.2
Dec.	79.7	62.9	65.9	63.3	51.5	40.0	61.6
1955							
Jan.	77.5	60.7	57.2	62.8	51.1	39.9	59.1
Feb.	80.8	63.4	63.9	63.7	53.0	40.3	61.9
Mar.	81.8	62.8	62.4	63.9	53.1	39.9	61.7



RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT MOVEMENTS:

APPARENT NET EXPORTS BY RAIL, BY TYPE OF PRODUCE,
ALBERTA, 1940 - 1954

	Agricultural Products	Animal Products	Mine Products	Forest * Products	Manufactures* & Miscellaneous	Total Apparent Net Exports
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1940	3,338,494	221,084	2,244,217	- 74,667	-172,728	5,556,400
1941	3,895,646	274,111	2,686,166	- 5,547	-200,120	6,650,256
1942	2,505,625	301,905	3,481,336	- 9,223	-143,091	6,136,552
1943	2,503,178	320,260	3,925,853	-171,003	-358,946	6,219,342
1944	4,370,606	400,382	3,112,283	- 64,231	- 62,727	7,756,313
1945	4,352,432	353,760	3,325,173	- 44,172	- 38,810	7,948,383
1946	2,878,323	287,671	3,813,658	24,400	-147,119	6,856,933
1947	3,889,058	245,426	3,391,366	76,848	-384,240	7,218,458
1948	3,434,144	294,831	3,975,732	173,569	-450,392	7,427,884
1949	3,798,192	246,289	4,370,674	20,861	-361,590	8,074,426
1950	2,756,191	224,354	4,621,182	88,202	-439,015	7,250,914
1951	3,745,390	177,110	3,094,668	218,953	-441,555	6,794,566
1952	5,476,942	177,329	3,078,049	152,864	-511,553	8,373,631
1953	5,139,477	217,569	2,370,930	6,211	-320,384	7,413,803
1954	3,768,144	225,556	2,086,387	55,104	-283,718	5,824,041

* Net imports are indicated by minus signs.

Railway freight movements provide one indicator of the growth and fluctuations of economic activity in the province. It will be noted from the graph that products of agriculture and mining account for the bulk of apparent exports from the province. The apparent decrease in mining activity after 1950 coincides with the completion of the Interprovincial and (later) the Trans Mountain crude oil pipelines, and with the beginning of a period of reduced coal exports.

Railway Revenue Freight
Loaded and Unloaded at
Stations in Alberta

	Loaded	Unloaded
	Million tons	Million tons

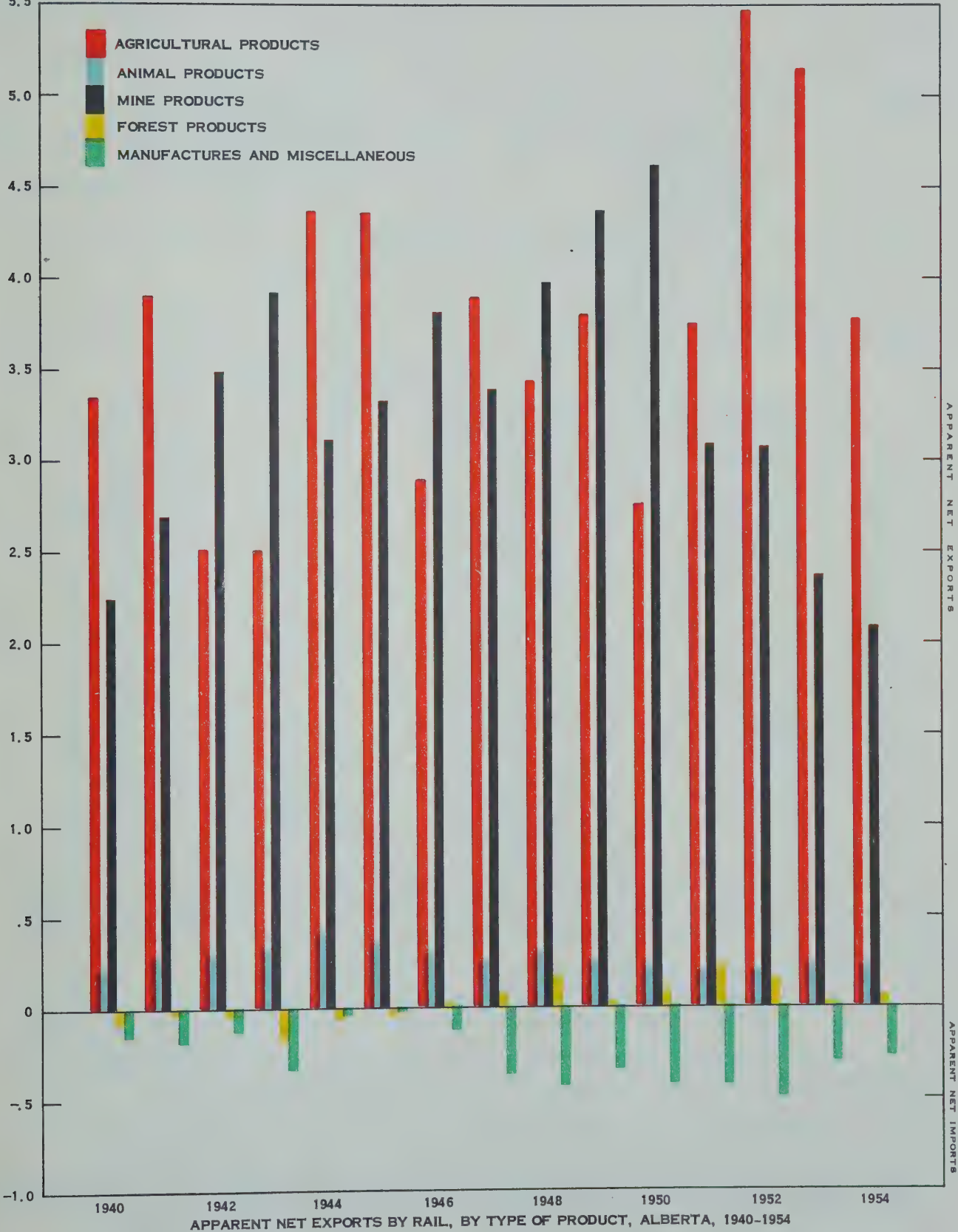
	Loaded	Unloaded
	Million tons	Million tons
1940	8.3	2.8
1941	9.5	2.9
1942	9.3	3.2
1943	10.6	4.4
1944	11.8	4.1
1945	11.8	3.9
1946	11.1	4.3
1947	12.2	5.0
1948	12.3	4.9
1949	13.0	5.0
1950	12.4	5.2
1951	11.9	5.1
1952	14.0	5.6
1953	13.5	6.1
1954	11.0	5.2

Freight loadings were highest in 1952 and 1953, and reflect the exceptionally high movement of agricultural produce: 6.7 million and 6.2 million tons as compared with a more normal average of 4.5 million for previous years.

During 1954 the main exports were as follows: wheat 2,103,641 tons; oats 456,073 tons; barley 761,596 tons; live-stock and poultry 150,000 tons; dressed meats 55,385 tons; bituminous coal 2,391,419 tons. Major manufactured exports were as follows: gasoline 182,015 tons; cement 115,347 tons; fuel oil 82,954 tons; scrap iron 31,494 tons; fertilizers 36,087 tons; chemicals and acids 53,676 tons; brick 23,580 tons; sugar 18,243 tons; sulphur 12,308 tons; and glass products 12,275 tons.

Major imports during the year were as follows: nickel ore and concentrates 61,920 tons; sand and gravel 40,299 tons; crude gypsum 75,719 tons; plywood 34,941 tons; iron and steel (bar, pipe, sheet or structural) 288,434 tons; agricultural implements 32,819 tons; paper products 117,000 tons; and manufactured and miscellaneous products 223,349 tons.

MILLIONS OF TONS



APPARENT NET EXPORTS BY RAIL, BY TYPE OF PRODUCT, ALBERTA, 1940-1954

PUBLIC FINANCE

Provincial revenues are obtained mainly from the following sources:

Petroleum and Natural Gas - royalties, rentals, and sales of crown leases and reservations.

Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement - Rental of provincial taxation fields to Canada.

Motor Vehicles and Fuel Oil Tax - Licenses from the registration of motor vehicles, and tax on the sale of fuel oil.

Alberta Liquor Control Board - Profit on sale of liquor.

Expenditures include debt retirement and construction of public roads and buildings, in addition to ordinary government services.

Public Finance, Government of Alberta, 1939-1955				
	Total Revenues Income & Capital Account	Total Expenditures Income & Capital Account	Statutory Loans	Total Public Debt
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939	25,804,681	24,438,264		163,853,399
1940	25,556,469	25,219,918		156,501,776
1941	25,691,416	23,420,571		155,241,173
1942	27,883,965	23,287,629		153,943,581
1943	29,004,643	24,126,365		152,611,136
1944	30,677,729	25,824,757		151,279,189
1945	32,793,828	29,419,314		150,159,821
1946	42,200,799	31,889,943	3,000,000	146,501,764
1947	44,558,752	38,530,470		145,068,324
1948	57,692,728	50,952,245		128,031,179
1949	72,173,017	64,644,714		129,898,282
1950	101,486,778	71,648,643		130,600,688
1951	120,456,977	96,354,968	6,978,353	111,830,132
1952	122,563,953	113,062,237	11,055,650	100,437,091
1953	158,307,775	131,759,329	12,861,070	97,452,424
1954	204,130,274	181,941,345	42,399,206	94,349,738
1955 est.	197,000,000	161,000,000	48,000,000	91,000,000

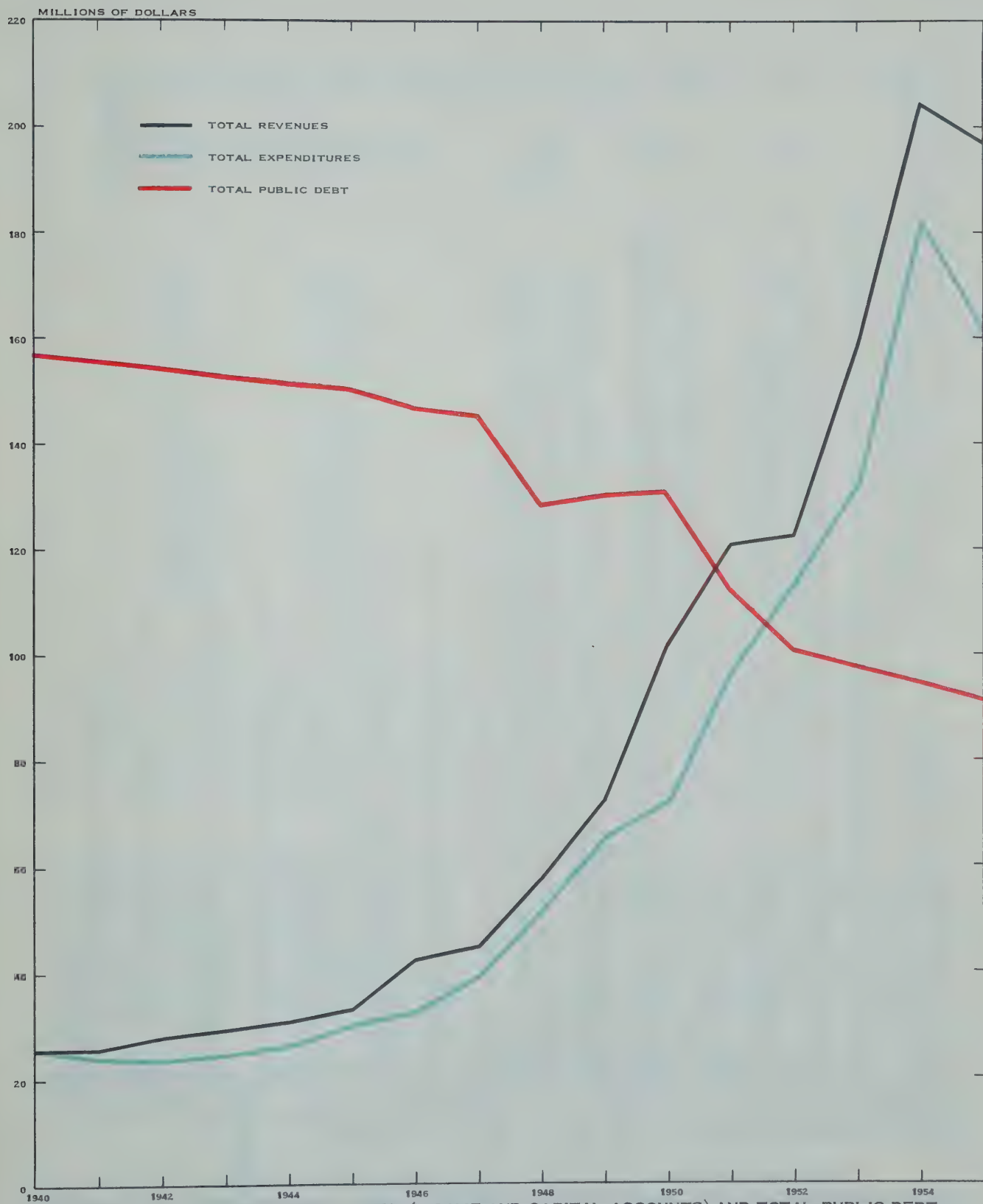
The reserve, resulting from the accumulation of surpluses, as indicated in the above statement, has provided a fund which is being used to finance the capital requirements of Alberta Municipalities and the Alberta Government Telephones. Loans outstanding at March 31, 1954, are as follows:

Loans to Municipalities	\$ 44,986,193
Loans to Rural Electrification Associations	4,213,587
Loans to Alberta Government Telephones	37,180,563

There remained \$132,780,370 in cash and investments at March 31, 1954, which could finance any future deficits resulting from the government's loaning policies.

Although final figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1955, were not available at time of going to press, the policies laid down in previous years have been maintained.

The Public debt was reduced by \$69,503,661 during the fifteen year period from 1939 to 1954. The bonded debt is on a serial basis with the final maturity falling due in 1973.



TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, (INCOME AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS) AND TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT,
GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA, 1940-1955

POPULATION

BIRTHS, DEATHS, NATURAL INCREASE AND TOTAL INCREASE IN POPULATION
ALBERTA, 1939-1954

	Births *	Deaths *	Net Natural Increase	Net Immigration** or (-) Emigration	Net Inc. or (-) Dec.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1939	16,470	5,789	10,681	- 6,000	5,000
1940	17,359	6,203	11,156	- 7,000	4,000
1941	17,308	6,385	10,923	- 5,000	6,000
1942	18,317	6,091	12,226	- 32,000	- 20,000
1943	19,290	6,524	12,766	- 4,000	9,000
1944	19,372	6,320	13,052	10,000	23,000
1945	19,939	6,454	13,485	- 13,000	
1946	22,184	6,601	15,583	- 21,000	- 5,000
1947	24,631	6,543	18,088	4,000	22,000
1948	24,075	6,987	17,088	12,000	29,000
1949	24,935	7,083	17,852	13,000	31,000
1950	25,625	6,856	18,769	9,000	28,000
1951	27,003	7,167	19,836	6,000	26,000
1952	29,105	7,345	21,760	9,000	31,000
1953	31,376	7,646	23,730	8,000	32,000
1954	33,883	7,499	26,384	11,000	37,000

** Estimated.

* Exclusive of stillbirths.

The population of Alberta increased to 1,066,000 in 1955 from 781,000 in 1938. This is an increase of 285,000 or 36 per cent for the 17 year period. However conditions were abnormal over the period 1939 to 1946 as a significant proportion of the population was out of the country in the armed forces. Since 1947 when the total population was estimated at 825,000 there has been a steady net immigration into the province from other parts of Canada, Europe and the United States of America. Population increase for the eight years (1947-55) was 29 per cent.

Along with the in-accelerating trend toward urban- the proportion of the population per cent to 62 per cent. By 1946 by 1951 to 48 per cent. Civic lages between 1951 and 1953 in- approximately 20 per cent for two years - a rate considerably whole.

POPULATION OF ALBERTA

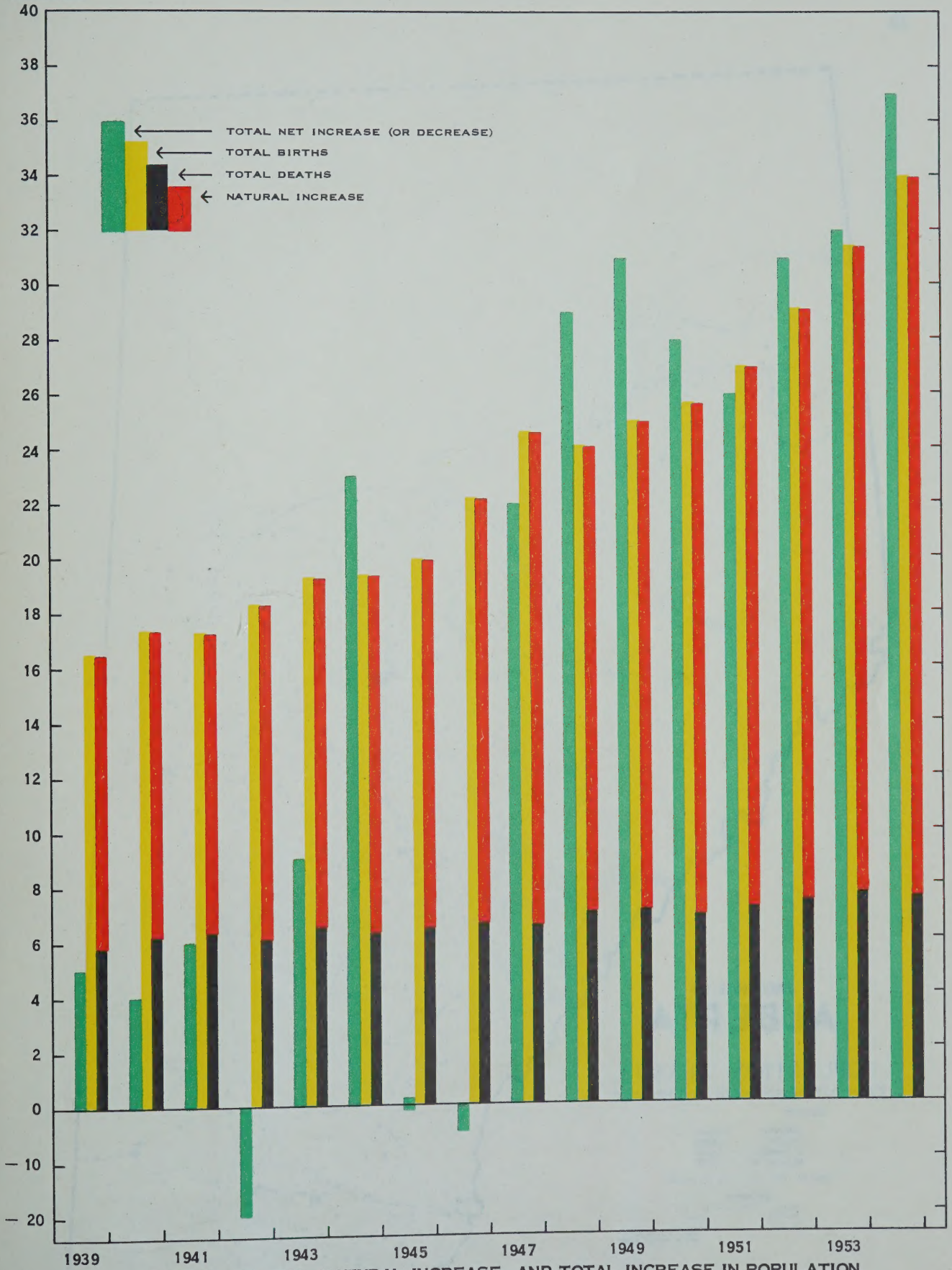
1901	73,022
1911	374,295
1921	588,454
1931	731,605
1941	796,169
1946	803,330
1951	939,501
1955	1,066,000

creasing population has come an ization. Between 1906 and 1941, in rural areas fell slowly from 69 it had dropped to 56 per cent and censuses of cities, towns and vil- dicate an overall increase of these centres in little more than above that for the province as a

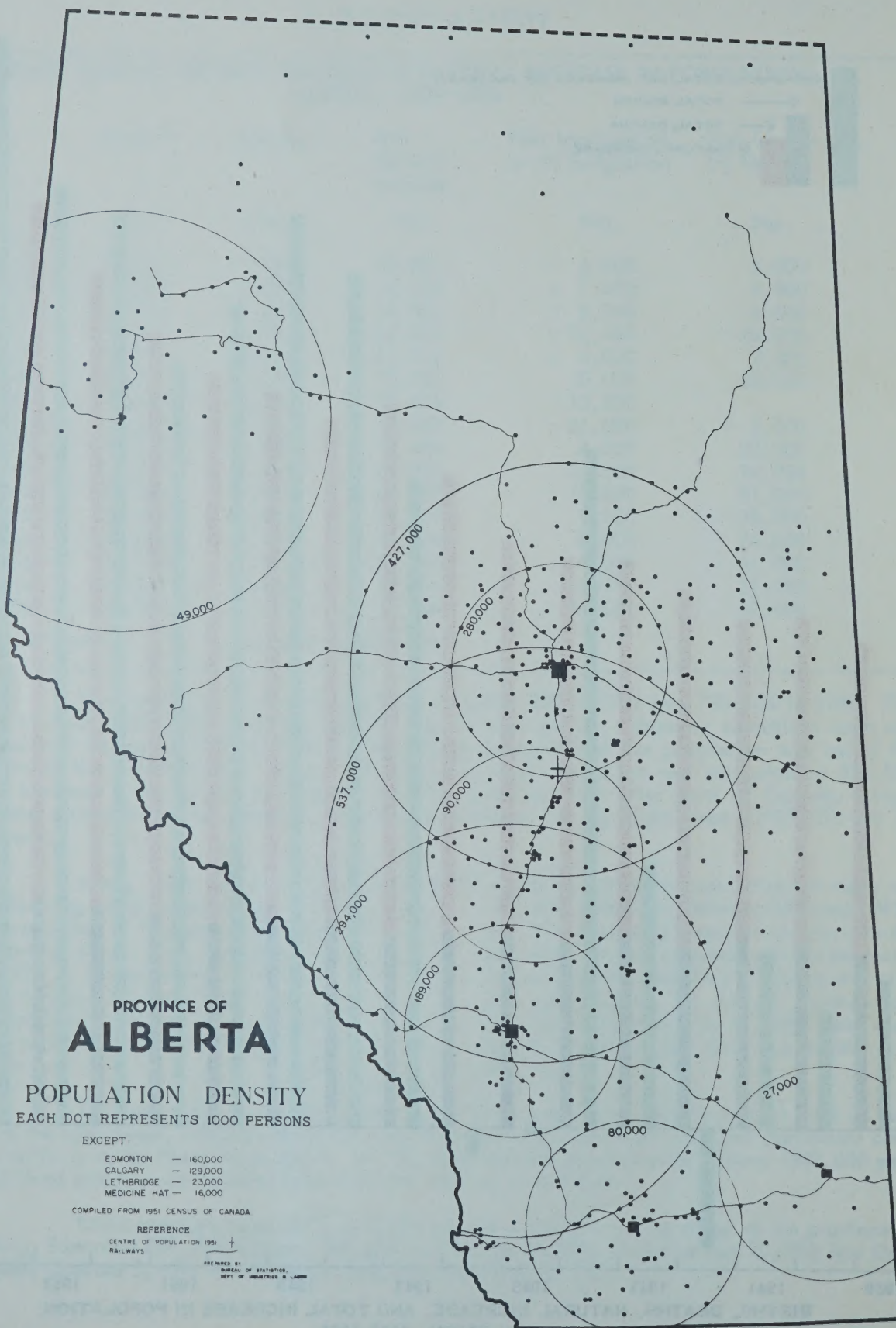
The main axis of population as shown by the population density map on page 32 runs along the Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton line and then swings eastward. Another significant concentration is in the Peace River Block. In 1951 over half the population of Alberta (537,000 persons) lived within a one hundred mile radius of the city of Red Deer.

Civic censuses taken early in 1955 show the population of the cities of the province as follows: Edmonton 209,353; Calgary 168,840; Lethbridge 28,300; Medicine Hat 20,000; Red Deer 11,688; Camrose 5,609; Wetaskiwin 4,200; and Drumheller 2,700.

THOUSANDS



BIRTHS, DEATHS, NATURAL INCREASE, AND TOTAL INCREASE IN POPULATION,
ALBERTA, 1939-1954



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Alberta. Bureau of Statistics
Graphs of growth.

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